REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,706.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1877.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will or the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s.s. PATNA, 1780 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J.E. Withers, as above, from Kurrachee, on SATURDAY, the 13th January 1877.

The Patna is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 5th January and on MONDAY, the 8th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Patna.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th December 1876.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. ETHIOPIA, 2,032 Tons, 350 H.P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, on SATURDAY, the 6th January 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander A. Morris, on FRIDAY, the 5th January 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MOHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY, at 10 A.M.

The s.s. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 5th January 1877, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. AKOLA, 572 Tons, 136 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 9th January 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, Mangrole and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Exclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Alexandria	£23	£15	£4	Without food.
Port Said	18	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	53	36	14-10	

Including Wine.

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th January 1877.
BATAVIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.
AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st March 1877.
"INDIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 15th March 1877.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st April 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 29th December 1876.

FOR SALE.

Now Ready,

PRICE ONE RUPEE,

A GLIMPSE OF THE FUTURE,

BEING A SUPPLEMENT TO THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OF SEPTEMBER 26, 1876.

JUST PUBLISHED,

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN'S "LEAVES FROM THE JOURNAL OF OUR LIFE IN THE HIGHLANDS."

TRANSLATED INTO GUJARATI,

WITH NOTES AND ILLUSTRATIONS,

BY

MUNCHERJEE MERWANJEE BHOWNAGGREE.

PRICE RUPEES SIX.

To be had at Messrs. THACKER, VINING and Co.'s; Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s; Messrs. ATMARAM SAGOON and Co.'s; Messrs. FORBES JAMSETJEE and Co.'s; and at the EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS.

IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE, DELHI—

MEDALS in commemoration of the Proclamation of Her Majesty as EMPRESS OF INDIA to be had from

D. MACROPOLO,
9, Kalbadevie Road, Bombay.

DOUBLE THREAD PORTABLE SEWING MACHINES.

BECKWITH'S PATENT, the latest American Invention, is a beautiful Machine, possessing all the new improvements, being simple, durable and cheap. A shipment of the above Machines has just reached the Undersigned direct from New York, and will be disposed of in lots to suit purchasers.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 23rd December 1876.

WHEELER & WILSON'S WORLD RENOWNED SILENT LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

HIGHEST HONORS AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

PATRONISED BY THE ROYAL FAMILY.

THESE MACHINES, on account of their superior excellence, have obtained the highest reputation in all the markets of the world. Their peculiar advantage and beauty lies in the ROTATING HOOK which makes them simple in construction, noiseless and rapid in work, and efficient in every way; stability out of question. Seldom out of repair, and, if at all, easily put to rights. Best adapted for Families and Millinery Establishments.

INSTRUCTION TO PURCHASERS GRATIS. PACKING FREE.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
7, Parsee Bazaar Street.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Jan. 1877.
AVOCA	1482	250	E. G. Stead	8th—Suez, &c.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Rabot	15th—Southampton.
MALWA	2923	450	P. S. Tomlin	22nd—Suez, &c.
THIBET	2593	400	N. Stewart	29th—Southampton.
				Feb. 1877.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	5th—Suez, &c.
SURAT	3141	539	G. C. Burne	12th—Southampton.
SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	19th—Suez, &c.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	26th—Southampton.
				Mar. 1877.
CATHAY	2262	450	R. J. Dundas	5th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	2777	650	W. Woolcott	12th—Southampton.
VENETIA	2726	450	E. Ashdown	19th—Suez, &c.
MONGOLIA	2823	560	A. Coleman	26th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Marseilles on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Marseilles, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd December 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 9th Jany. 1877, at 3 P.M., from Magagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. ZAMBESI, (2,431 Tons and 370 H. P.), Captain A. Symons, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 6th Jany. 1877.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th Dec. 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, SITUATE AT PIQUET ROAD, NEAR KALBADAVIE ROD

Messrs JEHANGHER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 6th inst. at 4 P.M., the following landed property, at the instruction of the mortgagee, and on account and at the consent of the mortgagor Luxmon Vivoba Kamut:—

All that piece or parcel of Puzandaree land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, erected built and standing thereon, situate at Piquet Road, without the Fort of Bombay, assessed under No. 24, and containing by admeasurement 144 square yards of thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the property of Boroo Sumsoodeen and sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by Kalbadevie Road, on or towards the north by Piquet Road, and on or towards the south by Tankwady Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd January 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

DR. LYNN.

EVERY NIGHT!

FOR A SHORT SEASON, COMMENCING FROM MONDAY, 8TH JANUARY 1877.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY ALTERNATE NIGHT.

NOTE THE PRICES OF ADMISSION.

RESERVED SEATS .... Rs. 2 | FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 1
GALLERY .... As. 8.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.

Just received a further Consignment of HUNYADI JANOS,

THE NEW SALINE APERIENT BITTER WATER.

	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs. a.
In quart bottles at per doz.	13	8 15 0
CARLSBAD, Alkaline Purgative ..quarts per doz.	12	0 13 8
CARLSBAD SALTS.....per bottle	3	0 3 8
FRIEDRICHSHALLER, Aperient, Saline .....quarts per doz.	10	8 12 0
PULLNA, Saline Purgative .....pints per doz.	9	0 10 0
VICHY, Alkaline Gaseous..... " "	8	0 9 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FURTHER REDUCTION OF PRICES.

JUST PUBLISHED.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S *Revised Quarterly Price Lists* of OILMAN'S STORES, PRESERVED PROVISIONS, &c., showing further liberal reductions in Prices.

Copies may be had on application to the several Establishments.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JANUARY 1877.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the East Indian, Sind, Punjab and Delhi, B. B. & C. I. Rs., G. I. P., Nizam State, and several other lines of Railway.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Through Passenger Service between G. I. P. and East Indian Railways.
Through Passenger Service between Bombay and Madras.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c. by G. I. P. Railway.
Nizam's State Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora and Andaree.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Khandesh State Railway.
Amrutsar State Railway.
Wardah State Railway.
Holkar State Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Moolian, Lahore and Umritsar.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta & South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Nulhattee State Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Co.'s Indus Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore and Nusseerabad
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Darjeeling Mail Service.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus and of the following:—

Agents.	
Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co.; Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel: and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
Bombay	Railway Refreshment Rooms and Hotels.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)	"Ceylon Observer" Office.
Deolalee	Gurudji Dossabhoy.
Egutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	"Madras Mail" Offices. G. Street 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran	Chowk and Alexandra Hotels
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co.; Phillip & Co., and Royal Family Hotel.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

STAR COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 3RD JANUARY.

COMEDY NIGHT,

The Performance will commence with Dibdin's Celebrated Musical Comedietta,

THE TWO GREGORIES.

SONG AND DANCE.

"Girl with the Glossy Hair" ..... Miss Flora Ford.

CHARACTER DANCE.

Sailor's Hornpipe ..... Miss Ada Ford.

To conclude with the Comedy in two Acts, by Charles Dance, Esquire,

NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Admiral Kingston ..... Mr. M. Comerford.
Lieut. Kingston, R.N ..... Mr. S. Phelps.
Short ..... Mr. J. Smythe.
Dufnils ..... Mr. H. Barker.
Mrs. Pontifex ..... Miss Marian Ford.
Miss Mortimer ..... Miss Minnie Williams.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle.... Rs. 3 | Stalls ..... Rs. 2 | Gallery ..... Re. 1
PIT 8 ANNAS.

Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.

Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9.

IN PREPARATION, AND WILL SHORTLY BE PRODUCED, GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,

HARLEQUIN, ALI BABA AND THE FORTY THIEVES.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 5TH JANUARY.

BENEFIT OF MR. T. HUDSON,

Comedian, &c.

BRILLIANT PROGRAMME.

Seats secured at Messrs SOUNDY & Co.

NOTICE.—A PUBLIC MEETING of the HINDOO COMMUNITY of Bombay will be held at the MADHAV BAUG at 3 P.M. on SUNDAY, the 7th instant, for the purpose of adopting a CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS to Her Majesty the Queen on the assumption by Her of the Title of EMPRESS OF INDIA, when all the members of the Hindoo Community are requested to attend.

By order of the Committee,
SHAMRAO FANDURANG,
HURKISONDASS NURROTUMDASS,
Secretaries.

Bombay, 3rd January 1877.

A RELIABLE FILTER

IS an essential requisite for all TRAVELLERS and RESIDENTS in INDIA, where PURE WATER is so absolutely necessary to health. A large assortment of the most approved descriptions are on sale by the Undersigned, who will furnish details upon application.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A LARGE SUPPLY on hand. Usual DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

Agents.—D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use. Fresh shipment just bottled.

PER DOZEN..... Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

CAPTAIN BURTON'S TONIC BITTERS.

USED with invariable benefit and STRONGLY RECOMMENDED by that Eminent Traveller.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ AND SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Are prompt and powerful Tonics; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite they are invaluable.

Per Bottle
Liq. Chirettinæ, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.
Sacch. Chirettine, ,, 1-8 and ,, 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

Now Ready.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN INDIA, AND GOVERNMENT POLICY.

AS EXEMPLIFIED BY THE HISTORY OF THE BOMBAY HARBOUR FORESHORE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 2, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the New General Post Office.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES FOR LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA.

REDUCED RATES for Assurance of CIVILIANS Resident in India, and for MILITARY MEN in Civil employ.

FOR Rs. 1,000 ON A SINGLE LIFE FOR THE WHOLE TERM THEREOF. *WITHOUT PROFITS.*

Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
20	25 9 4	24	26 14 8	28	28 10 0	32	30 13 4
21	25 14 0	25	27 5 4	29	29 2 8	33	31 6 8
22	26 3 4	26	27 12 0	30	29 11 4	34	31 1 4
23	26 8 8	27	28 2 8	31	30 4 0	35	32 11 4

BOMBAY.

MEDICAL REFEREE—JAMES ARNOTT, Esq., M.D.
AGENTS.—KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE, RUPEES FIFTY PER MONTH. 11, Military Square, Fort, Meadow Street.

HOT AND COLD TIFFINS DAILY, 8 Annas. BILLIARDS, 4 Annas, 51, Day. 11, Military Square, Fort, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE, a SQUARE PIANO in good order. Price Rs. 500. Apply to COLONEL HATCH, Colaba.

NOTICE.—TO LET, at Carnac Bunder, EIGHT GODOWNS. Apply to the EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICER, FORT.

COCONADA, SPECIAL MUSTER, BURMAH, LEISURE HOURS and Regalia Cheroots and Cigars. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.

LESSONS in ENGLISH, MUSIC, and DRAWING given by a LADY. For Terms, &c., address "Z.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

Chemists, &c., by Appointment, to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF CHEMICAL APPARATUS.
METEOROLOGICAL, MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, AND PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS.
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.
PHARMACEUTICAL APPARATUS AND SUNDRIES.
PURE CHEMICALS
FOR MEDICINAL USE OR ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH.
PHARMACOPÆIAL PREPARATIONS
OF GUARANTEED UNIFORMITY AND STRENGTH.
MEDICINE CHESTS.
INVALIDS' REQUISITES AND DIETETIC ARTICLES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND BEST QUALITY.

THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT

Of each of the Company's Establishments is under the supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced

EUROPEAN CHEMISTS,

Whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing Medicines in strict accordance with Physicians' Prescriptions.

An Exact Copy of every Prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

NEW REMEDIES, INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES that receive the approbation of the Medical Profession are being continually added to the stock.

N.B.—The Co.'s Wholesale List of Drugs, Chemical, Surgical, and other Instruments, sent on receipt of professional card.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES FREE BY POST ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND Co., BOMBAY.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S

WORLD RENOWNED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES RECEIVED PER S.S. ZANTE.

PORTABLE CASE HAND MACHINES, very convenient for travelling.
NEW FAMILY MACHINES, by hand and foot both.
MEDIUM MACHINES for Tailors and Outfitters.
HALF and FULL CABINET CASES, richly inlaid.

No. 2 MACHINES, Wheel or Drop Feed, with Roll Presser.
" " with combination Presser.
" " "Wax Thread" (for heavy Leather and Waterproof Work.)

} For Boot and Shoe-making, Tailoring and all Manufacturing purposes.

PRICE LISTS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY:—6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. CALCUTTA:—2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD

Refer *Bombay Gazette* of 3rd November 1876.

"CHRISTMAS" AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, SILK-MERCER, LADIES' OUTFITTER, &c.

HAS JUST RECEIVED a splendid assortment of "New Goods" for the Season, a few of which are mentioned below.

Paris Bonnets.
Paris Hats, Trimmed.
Rink Hats.
Gainsborough Hats.
Feathers and Flowers, in great variety.
Rich Silks, Satins, Gauzes.
Parasols and Fans.
The new Rink Collar and Cuffs.
Rich Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Ball Dresses in every material and newest Colours
The New Lace Fichu.
Infants' Hoods and Cloaks.
Fancy Solitaires and Sleeve Links for Ladies.
Fancy Velvet side Pockets.
Fancy Neck Ties.

SUPERIOR KID GLOVES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

FELT HATS AND HELMETS.

THORPE & Co. have just OPENED a LARGE SHIPMENT for the present Season.

FELT HATS.

	Rs. a.
The Duke, New low Round Crown	7 0
Ditto ditto Extra Quality	8 0
Black Felt, medium height, Square Crown	8 0
Ditto ditto Round Crown	8 0
Soft Black Felt Round Crown	8 0
Brown Felt, Fashionable Round Crown	8 0
Drab Felt, ditto ditto	8 0
Soft Crown, Black and Drab	7 8
Drab Soft High Crown	8 0
Black and Drab Soft Travelling Hats	8 0
Tweed Travelling Hats, in great variety, 2-8 to	5 8
Drab Shell Hats	10 0
Black Silk Dress	13 8

HELMETS.

	Rs. a.
Hawk's Regulation, best quality, covered white Doe	20 0
The New Spike for Infantry	7 0
Spike and Plate for Staff and Cavalry	10 0
Gilt Chin Chains	6 0
Ellwood's Helmets, White	13 8
Ellwood's White Hunting Helmets	13 8
Ellwood's Shikar Hats, covered Flex	13 8
Ellwood's Patent Air-Chamber Felt Helmets, a sure protection against sunstroke	18 0
Christy's Drab Felt Helmets	10 0
Light Drab Felt Helmets for Lady or Gentleman	10 0
Light Helmets with extra Band	10 0
Drab Felt Milton Hats	6-8 to 8 0

LESS 10 PER CENT FOR CASH.

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

THIS DEPARTMENT is under the Superintendence of a FIRST CLASS SHIRT CUTTER from one of the BEST LONDON HOUSES. We beg to draw attention to the LARGE VARIETY of MATERIALS, the Superior Fit and Finish.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Badham's Oxford Cloth, all new Patterns with Collars attached cool and absorbing, highly recommended for Mofussil wear ..each	6 8	Badham's Superfine Longcloth, best Linen Fronts and Cuffs, new Military Fronts .....each	5 0
Badham's Zephyr Cloth, neat Patterns with Collars attached, equal to Spun Silk .....each	6 8	Badham's Longcloth, Cambric Fronts and Cuffs, made as above ....each	4 0
Badham's best French Cambric with Collars attached, all the latest Patterns, warranted fast colour..each	5 8	Badham's Silk and Wool Shirts, thoroughly shrunk, in plain colours or Fancy Stripes.....each	9 0
Badham's English printed Cambric with Collars attached, the latest Designs .....each	4 0	Wove, or Printed Flannels, plain Colours and Neat Fancy Stripes, very soft, thoroughly Shrunk..each	8 8
Badham's Dress Shirts, Superfine Longcloth, Hem-Stitched and embroidered.....each	7 8 to 9 8	Spun Silk, a Delightful Material, plain Colours or Neat Fancy Stripes .....each	12 8

LESS TEN PER CENT. FOR CASH.

Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement, FREE on Application.

A Large Stock of ready-made Shirts and Sleeping Suits always on Hand.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
SHIRT TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now OPEN to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are, therefore, very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum, also some BUNGALOWS TO LET.

THE "STAR AND GARTER" HOTEL, 57, HORNBY ROW, FORT.

MR. WILLIAM SMITH, the well known Caterer, for a period of over 12 years in the service of the P. and O. S. N. Company, takes this opportunity of informing his numerous Patrons, Friends and the Public generally that the above Hotel, where Visitors and others can secure at moderate rates all the advantages and comforts of an English House, is now OPEN. The business is conducted under his exclusive management, and everything connected with the Hotel is attended to under his immediate supervision, with the greatest possible satisfaction in every respect being given to one and all.

The Hotel is within two minutes of the Offices of the P. and O. Company, all the banks, 1 minute of the terminal station of the G. I. P. Railway Company, 3 minutes of the Church Gate Street Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in the immediate vicinity of all the Public, Mercantile and other Offices in the Fort. The Tram Cars passing and repassing the Hotel doors every 5 minutes during the day and until a late hour at night; whilst for salubriousness and position, it cannot be surpassed in Bombay, being well ventilated, free from all kinds of unpleasant smells, open to the sea-breeze and affording splendid views of the Harbour, Back Bay, and other parts of the Island.

Wedding Breakfasts and Ball Suppers supplied on the shortest notice. Fish, Fruit, Oysters, &c., forwarded to constituents in the Mofussil with care and despatch. All orders to be accompanied by remittances or references for payment in Bombay.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c., of unexceptional quality. Excellent table. Baggage taken care of.

Terms on application. Private arrangements made with Families and Permanent Residents.

BILLIARDS.

NOTICES.

For Sale at this Office.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" SHEET ALMANACK for 1877.

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have now on hand a LARGE COLLECTION of PALANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES in Morocco and Russia Leather Cases from Rs. 30 to Rs. 300, the latter chiming the quarters.

The above are the best Clocks adapted for, Travelling.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS, NEW YEAR and EMPRESS PROCLAMATION HOLIDAYS on the 25th, 26th and 27th instant, and the 1st, 2nd and 3rd proximo:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
R. D. CAIRNS, pro. Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,
D. FINLAYSON, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,
C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
A. RENAUD, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 5th December 1876.

ALWAYS ON HAND, AT P. GRANT AND SON'S, 2, RAMPART ROW, SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. WHIPS, SPURS, AND MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

A NEVER FAILING REMEDY FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS AND LIVER PILLS.

PREPARED without any mercurial ingredient. Invaluable to all who suffer from Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness of the Eyes, and many other symptoms. For habitual Costiveness and a family aperient medicine, and as a purifier of the blood, they are unequalled; mild in operation, and grateful to the stomach, create appetite, promote digestion, and strengthen the whole nervous system.

Prepared only by W. LAMBERT, 15, Vere Street, London, W., England. In bo

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 2ND JAN. 1877.
THE Market closed for New Year's holiday.

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE "ENGLISHMAN," THURSDAY EVENING.

THE large requirements for money, to pay for rice, and to send down the coast, have pressed very heavily on this market during the past week; but the squeeze is unlikely to be of long duration. Meantime, however, it has forced the Bank of Bengal to raise its minimum to 8 per cent., the cash at the head office having been pulled down by 40 lakhs, made up to the extent of 15 lakhs only by receipts at the branches. The private deposits have decreased nearly 14 lakhs; the loans and credits have increased rather over 15 lakhs, but the Bills discounted have decreased 3½ lakhs. The Government Balances, too, are about 2 lakhs higher. The proportion of cash to liabilities is now only 44 per cent.

Business has been closed from Saturday last until to-day, for the Christmas holidays, so there is scarcely anything to report for the week. Yesterday's issue of £350,000 Council Bills went at 1-9 9-16, a much lower rate than was generally anticipated, or than the position of silver justifies, 56⅛d. being quoted as its price in London, with a continued absence of Stocks.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling opened with some flatness this morning, but has steadied as the day advanced. Only a small amount of Bank Bills at-six months' sight has been taken at 1-9⅝ to 1-9 15-16, whilst credits and documents have been sold up to 1-10 3-16. Rates close firmly as under:—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer	1-9 9/16.
Bank Bills on demand	1-9⅝.
Bank Bills 3 months' sight	1-9¾.
Bank Bills 6 months' sight	1-9¾ to 15/16.
Credits and Clean Private Paper 6 months' sight	1-10½ to 3/16.
Document Bills 6 months' sight.	1-10 3/16 to ¼.

France.—Business in document bills has been done up to f.2-33½ for three months' sight, and f.2-35 for six months' sight.

Bombay rates look stiffer, but no business is reported.

China.—The nominal rate for thirty day bills must be dropped to 225, owing to a heavy fall in Hongkong.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

As usual at the termination of the year, the market is practically closed.

Government Securities are flat. There was a little business at the end of last week in fours at from ¾ to 1 per cent. discount, and in five and a half at 1¾ per cent. premium; but prices are lower to-day, and cannot be quoted better than the undernoted:—

4 per cents.	98¾ to ⅞.
4½ "	98¾ to ⅞.
5½ "	101½ to ¾.

Bank Shares.—Bengals have been sold at the reduced price of 695.

Tea Shares.—Scarcely anything has been done; Central Cachars 162, Tukvar 120, Gowhatty 92, Durrung 75, Singell 99.

Spinning Mill Shares are inactive, but looking better; Budge Budge 80, Hoograh 89, Gouseberry 230, Bowreah 90, 91 and 90.

Miscellaneous Shares.—The General Steam sold at 900, Bengal Iron at 75, Landing and Shipping at 59 ex-dividend.

In taking a glance backward, as customary at this season, on the state of trade and finance in India during the past year, one point stands out in such great prominence as to throw every other into the shade; namely the great convulsion in the silver market, which, at one time, threatened to subvert the basis of the currency of this country, and to throw all external financing into the most inextricable confusion. The danger became so pressing and so great, that Government was urged, by high commercial authority, to go the revolutionary length of suspending the coinage of silver, and thus to give an artificial value to the coin in existence, rather than to see trade ruined by an adherence to sound financial principles. Fortunately Government did not give way to those entreaties—about the only wise thing it has done during the financial cyclone; if it had, by this time the then confusion would have been confusion worse confounded.

It is one of the most curious phenomena ever seen in the financial world, how men's minds could have been brought to such a state of fear regarding the condition of silver as existed in July last, and that on no firmer basis than vague American report justified by no shadow of actual proof, regarding the immense quantites of silver discovered in the California and Nevada mines. Fears of overproduction became so strong that the most able financiers, both here and in Europe, acted on those fears, as if they had been ascertained facts. It is, no doubt, easy to prophesy after the event, and to say how foolish those fears were; but it may be something to show that the "scare" was a more epidemic, and based on no ascertained facts, that an observer of no greater importance than the writer in this column (but who, however, was perhaps a more dispassionate judge than greater authorities, who were more actually caught in the cyclone) took this view of the position on the 24th July last, just after the greatest depth of the depression:—

"There is increased ground for believing that the late severe decline has been greatly caused by fear and uncertainty, and only to a small extent by the laws of supply and demand; so the prospects are that a rise will gradually take place, probably, to about the point of the beginning of the year."

In the first Mail of January last, the rate for demand Bank Bills was 1-9 5/16; on the 24th July, it was 1-7 3/16; to-day it is 1-9⅛; and in the interval, it has been -0 high as 1-10¾.

While all along disbelieving the extreme accounts of the richness of the new American mines, there is very little doubt that silver has become more abundant of late years, in proportion to gold, than has ever previously been the case at all events in modern times—partly the result of greater production at the mines, and partly owing to large stocks, previously held afloat as circulation, being thrown all at once on the market. The large Eastern consumers were, moreover, exceptionally small buyers at that particular time. These, now at all events, are clearly enough the grounds which made the panic possible; but they do not show that the panic was necessary, or reasonable.

Silver, in its relation to gold, has, during the last half century, varied very little, until this year. The extreme variations, taking the average prices of each year, have been:—

From 1833 to 1850, 59 3/16*d.*—60¾*d.*

From 1851 to 1860, 60¼*d.*—62 1/16*d.* (the period of the great gold discoveries in Australia and California.)

From 1861 to 1868, 60¾*d.*—61 11/16*d.* (the period during which India required so much silver, owing to the American War).

From 1869 to 1872, 60 5/16*d.*—60 9/16*d.* (just before the new American mines were forced on public notice).

1873..... 59¼*d.*	With all the influence of the American reports at work.
1874..... 59 5/16*d.*	
1875..... 56¼*d.*	
1876..... 46*d.*—58¼*d.*	

The French Government's Commission on the position of silver reported that it was certainly not American production which had depressed its price, whatever else had done so. The English Governments Commission reported that they had found no trace of the heavy stocks said to exist in Europe. The German Government, that supposed large holder, and buyer of the silver market, has sold comparatively very little, and that with the greatest judgment, now appearing to be pretty well cleared out; and, had it not been for the very feeble and humiliating action of the Government of India, it is more than probable the depression of July last would never have been seen.

The action of the Indian Government has been as under:—In the early part of the year, when a temporary cessation of Council Bills would almost certainly have maintained exchange, they went on selling, in competition with weak silver, and accelerated the fall; subsequently, after the market was thoroughly demoralized, they stopped selling, and, by so doing, even at that late moment, succeeded in raising the price of their drafts again to 1-9, after exchange had in the interval fallen to 1-8 3/16; they then began to sell freely down to 1-6¼, and, after a fresh recovery to 1-9 took place in spite of their action, they overloaded the market with extra supplies of their drafts, far in excess of the current requirements of trade, causing a fresh relapse to 1-7¼. Up to that time, they made so great a mystery as to the probable extent of their drawings, and as to their intentions about limits, that bankers and merchants found it impossible to act with any confidence; and scarcely any silver was brought out. They thus practically created a competing force against their own drafts in the shape of a weaker silver market than would have existed had their intentions been known. Since September, a rather less feeble policy has been apparent, and their announcement of a weekly issue of £350,000 has been adhered to. In September, they also announced that they saw no reason for acting on the Chamber of Commerce's memorial, and or interfering with the existing standard of value in this country; but exchange has almost steadily risen since then, and they are now reaping the reward of a distinctly enunciated policy—a thing they might have done all along, saving great loss to the country, and immense loss and anxiety to those engaged in external trade.

The following table shows the extreme range of Exchange on England during the past few years, the rates given being for *Demand Bank Bills*, in which alone the question of a high or low range of interest at home is not an element:—

1873 lowest	1-9⅜	highest	1-10 13/16
1874 "	1-9½	"	1-11⅛
1875 "	1-9⅛	"	1-10¼
1876 "	1-6	"	1-10 9/16

ing at everything, it seems probable that exbar special and temporary causes, may, for to come, work under the old par; and it the late extreme rise was too great to be int-ined. But there is nothing really the belief that rates should now be the lower level of the years 1873 future, there is some probadeal higher.

et here during the past ady rise from 5 per r to 11 per cent. on um, being followed by on 3rd August, again November, and to 8 per ates for the last three

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Bank of Bengal was then 389 lakhs; it is now reduced to 174.

The Bank's position towards the public, at the end of the last five years, has been as under:—

		Lakhs.
1872	Deposits	354
	Discounts, &c.	196
	In favor of the public	158 Lakhs.
1873	Deposits	248
	Discounts, &c.	332
	Against the public	84 Lakhs.
1874	Deposits	309
	Discounts, &c.	307
	In favor of the public	2 Lakhs.
1875	Deposits	258
	Discounts, &c.	242
	In favor of the public	16 Lakhs.
1876	Deposits	229
	Discounts, &c.	291
	Against the public	62 Lakhs.

The Government Balances were at end of

1872	1873	1874	1875	1876
Lakhs 295	387	288	233	174

and the Cash Balances have been

1872	1873	1874	1875	1876
Lakhs 506	404	330	360	188

Government paper, it is sad to think, has taken up much lower ground than for years past; and it must be admitted the credit of the Government of India is not what it was. To some extent, the fall is no doubt owing to the silver convulsion, frightening people out of stock payable in that metal; but those who believed in a recovery have not availed themselves of the opportunity to get into stock. The management of Indian finance has not lately been of a character to inspire confidence, and the declartion of Government, in September last, that fresh loans would be raised here, instead of in England, seems to be against all ideas of judicious financing. It is very apparent that the exchange Banks are tired of using Government paper as a means of temporary employment for their spare funds; and, as a matter of course, the Presidency Banks have had to reduce their holdings very largely since they ceased to be permanent custodians of the great bulk of the Government's cash balances, the holdings of the Bank of Bengal alone, which were 184 lakhs on 16th November 1875, had decreased to 164 lakhs by the 1st of May last and are now only 134 lakhs.

All these amounts and amounts sent out from England, have weighed heavily on a market otherwise weakened; but, beyond that, the market must be described as without intrinsic strength. A capital opportunity has occurred for Government to make a splendid hit out of an exceptional crisis—to have raised sterling loans in England for redemption of the 5½ per cent. rupee loan, but it has been lost. It was dinned into their ears by those who had far less power of judging the position than they themselves had; and now the chance may never occur again. The highest and lowest prices of Government paper, here in Calcutta, have been as under, for the last few years:—

		lowest.	highest.
1873 4	per cents.	101¾	105¾
1874	"	99¼	104¾
1875	"	101¾	103¾
1876	"	98⅜	102¼
1873 5½	per cents.	110	112
1874	"	106¼	116½
1875	"	102½	110¾
1876	"	101¼	106¾

The steady dealing in the highest price of the year requires no sentiment.

The Share Market has been good this year, a general rise having taken place. Since the Durga Puja holidays, there has been a quiet feeling; but an improvement is likely to take place ere long. Tea has had a capital year, both as regards the quantity produced, and the prices obtained, and there is still room for great development in this industry. Jute Mills have been doing very well, especially latterly, both from permanent and exceptional causes; and the Cotton Mills are showing practically, what has for long been proved theoretically, that, for the commoner fabrics, they have a great pull over their competitors in Europe. Altogether, this year's progress must have been encouraging to those who have embarked capital in Indian enterprise, and to those who have the welfare of India at heart. The following is a comparison of the market quotations for some of the leading stocks at this time last year and now. Any that were then only partly paid up, are now quoted as if paid up to present level, for the sake of comparison:—

	Per.	1875	1876.
Bank of Bengal	5 0	716¼	695
National Bank	£12-10	109	108
Bengal Coal	1000	1,400	1,375
Equitable Coal	250	230	175
Gocsery Cotton Mill	200	220	230
Bowreah do	100	85	90
Barnagore Jute Mills	100	90	80
Budge Budge	80	80	80
Calcutta do	200	99	65
Fort Gloster	100	85	70
Gouresepore	100	82	90
Howrah	100	76	89
Oriental	100	68	62
Seebpore	100	70	62
Garew & Co.'s Sugar, &c.	100	145	132
India General Steam	1000	430	900
Landing and Shipping Co.	100	40	64
Assam Tea Co.	£20	575	700
Bengal do.	100	90	82
Bisnath do.	100	365	400
Central Cachar Co.	200	157	162
Chandypore Co.	500	625	630
Coochecla Co.	100	170	160
Dehing Co.	90	65	68
Durreng Co.	100	70	75
East India Co.	100	80	75
Gowhatty Co.	100	90	93
Holta Co.	100	95	100
Hoolungoor Co.	100	80	100
Jokai Co.	100	105	130
Kalacheera Co.	100	105	110
Kunchampore Co.	100	70	86
Luckimpor Co.	100	125	130
Majagram Co.	100	110	126
Punkabaree Co.	100	115	100
Singell Co.	100	105	160
Soom Co.	100	90	96
Sungoo Co.	100	100	120
Tukvar Co.	200	110	120
Upper Assam Co.	£10	29	55

Business will be suspended from Saturday to Tuesday, inclusive, for the New Year's holidays.

The English Mail of 1st December was delivered here on Sunday morning last, but that of the 8th is not expected until Wednesday next week.

Freight report will be found in another column.

RUSSIAN FINANCES.

(From an occasional correspondent of the "Times.")

ST. PETERSBURG, NOV. 27.

IN my letter of the 11th inst. I informed you that in all probability certain new financial measures would be adopted in this country; and I also alluded to the emission of an internal loan. The latter, as you are already aware, has been made public, and the following is the official announcement which appeared in the *Journal de St. Petersbourg* of yesterday with regard to the former:—

"On November 10, in accordance with a report of the Minister of Finance, the Emperor was pleased to sanction a decision of the Financial Committee containing the following dispositions:—

"'1. From January 1, 1877, all Customs duties are to be paid in gold. N.B. At the sale of goods at auction by the Customs the duties with which they are charged are to be reckoned in gold.

"'2. The Minister of Finance has the right to authorize certain Custom-houses, according as he may think proper, to receive, in addition to Russian gold, the coupons of the next and last terms of payment of the certificates of the Russian metallic loans, of the 4 per cent. metallic bank-notes, of the Nicolas Railway Bonds and of the consolidated railway bonds, lottery notes and bonds, foreign gold money and foreign bank-notes exchangeable for gold.

"'The rules approved by the Minister of Finance for the acceptance of these notes, bonds, and securities, with the precise specification of the foreign coins and bank notes which may be accepted, and the rate at which they will be taken as well as all the alterations to be made in these rules will be brought to the knowledge of the public.

"'3. The State Bank will accept from private persons all the notes, bonds and securities specified in paragraph 2 as well as gold ingots, assigns's received from mining companies on the gold produced by them and draughts payable in gold and in return for these notes, bond-, and securities it will deliver deposit receipts for sums indicated in half Imperials. These receipts will be received by the Customs-house at the nominal rate and by private persons at a rate agreed upon between them.

"'The State Bank will at all times repay the receipts of this kind which are presented to it at the nominal rate in half Imperials.

"'The Minister of Finance will confirm the form and value of the above mentioned receipts and will give all directions to the State Bank for assuring the regularity of this operation.

"'4. Payments of Customs duties not higher than five-roubles 15 kopeks are made in silver roubles at the nominal value of the session. These payments cannot be made in paper roubles (*billet de credit*) except on condition that they be doubled.

"'N. B.—Until January 1, 1878, payments of Customs duties not exceeding 100 roubles may, by way of a temporary exception, be effected in paper roubles, but on the condition, that in this case the duties shall be paid in double.

"'5. In payment of inferior sums under 1 rouble the Customs will accept the fractional silver currency at its nominal value, and for inferior payments of less than 20 kopeks the bronze money at its nominal value.

"'6. All merchandise which does not satisfy the Customs duties before January 1, 1877, will have to pay them in gold.

"'7. The securities deposited at the Custom-house before the promulgation of the present regulation may be redeemed on the former conditions—viz, in paper roubles. In every other case the securities deposited, at the Custom-house shall not, from January 1 1877, be redeemed, but by payment in gold.

"'8. Interest-bearing securities and shares will be accepted as guarantees of the Customs duties on the old bases but according to a fresh estimation made under the directions of the Minister of Finance.

"'9. The Minister of Finance, after an understanding with the Controller of the Empire, will establish the alterations in the accounts of the Customs rendered necessary by collecting the duties in metal.

"'10. It is reserved to the Minister of Finance to settle the disputes which may arise out of the application of the present regulation."

These regulations concerning the payment of Customs duties in gold leave the door open to much criticism, and the most competent judges of the question on the St. Petersburg Exchange find much difficulty in understanding the various objects at which the Government is evidently aiming. Whatever these objects may be, it is impossible to predict the effect which these new measures will have, not only on the finances of the State, but also on the pockets of private persons. The increased duties entailed by them, which, for the time at least, will act as prohibitive imposts, will encourage home manufacturers to raise their prices, whereby individuals alone will profit and the community at large will suffer. In looking through the above programme it appears strange that no mention is made of the Coupons of the various Railway Company Shares, although they are absolutely guaranteed by the Imperial Government. This can only be explained by the supposition that the Russian Government does not wish to come into collision with any of the private companies, which collision might be the result of any interference on its part. Besides this, something else is noticeable in the above scheme. The Government accepts foreign bank-notes exchangeable into gold, as well as draughts also convertible into gold, for payment of the import duties, and this fact, when taken together with the sentence which states that the deposit receipts of the State Bank will be received by the Customs "at the nominal rate and by private persons at a rate agreed upon between them," leads one to suppose that some new, and to the uninitiated unknown, financial measures are soon to be announced. The promise of the Government to repay in gold the receipts for deposits in that metal sounds most favourable and satisfactory; the same kind of promise however is still in existence with regard to the paper currency of the day, and has become, as every one knows, a perfect myth. Why, say many of the public, should we believe that the Government will fulfil its word on this occasion when it has omitted to do so on others? The fact that, according to the official publication of this financial arrangement above quoted the paltry sums of five roupies 15 kopeks and 100 roubles for 1878 (the latter as an exception) may be paid in paper money at double the amount makes people think that the Imperial Government considers the intrinsic value of the rouble to have come down to 50 kopeks; and it appears that it would have been wiser on the part of the Government if such a trifling matter had been left untouched, or, at any rate, made less conspicuous.

With regard to the loan, it has not been so successful as we were led to suppose, although, according to official accounts, it has been considerably more than covered.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. PELHWAN, 51 tons, Captain H. Percy, which arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Coast and Goa brought a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr A. Lisboe, Miss Morris, Mr. G. Bretto, Mr. B. M. D. Souzo, and eighty-five deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. COCONADA, 547 tons, Captain A. Morris, which arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, brought a general cargo and the following passengers:—Capt Emmerton, Mrs. Hogg, Miss Aquilan Mr. Dorabjee Rustomjee, and forty-seven deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co's s. s. AVOCA, 904 tons, Captain E. G. Stead, which arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Aden and Suez, brought the English mails, and the following cargo:—1,178 boxes silver, 1 box silver coins, 1 box gold coins, 111 boxes specie, 1,090 packages piece-goods, 28 bales twist, 5 cases umbrellas, 8 cases beads, 4 cases gold thread, 6 cases saffron, 122 packages marbles, 213 packages incense, 1 package Loney, 27 packages gum, and many other packages merchandise.

SHIP DUNEDIN.—On the 16th ultimo, arrived at Port Said, Mauritius, the Life Boat of Ship Dunedin, of 26 men, 1,298 tons, Neil Stuart, Master, from Shields 26 h July with 1,810 tons coals, bound to Bombay, burnt at sea on the 12th November, instant, in lat. 16° 25' South and long. 62° E. anchored at Bell Buoy at 7 30 p m. The Captain and 7 men started in one boat; the mate and 16 men in another. On the following day the long boat of the above ship having the Chief Mate and 16 men, arrived at the Bell Buoy at 8 a.m.—*Mauritius Commercial Gazette*, Dec. 8.

ARRIVAL.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Futtay Moobaruck..	Nacoda	Mozambique, Nov 1.

DEPARTURE.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Vingorla (s).....	Sayer	K. Coast & Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Tanjore, to Australia, &c.
Steamer Avoca, for Aden and Suez.
Steamer Pelhwan, to Coast and Carwar.
Barque Seap Jehan, to Mauritius.
Steamer Zambesi, to China, &c.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

Dec. 28 Puttialla (s)..... Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Aristocrat s—16 cwts dry ginger, Velubdass Vundrumdass; 105 bales cotton, Govindass Lukmeedass; 101 bales cotton, Goculdass Oolianjee; 51 bales cotton, Thackersee Dewjee.
Europa s—476 cwts coir yarn, Jan Momed Abdoola; 89 bales cotton, Nurree Khutchy; 33 bales wool, Cooverjee Nursee; 13 bales wool, Lilladhur Govindjee.
Childwall Hall s—225 cwts coir yarn, Durrumsey Khetsy.

FOR LONDON.

Oneida—15 tons B horns, Geo Lockett and Co; 450 cwts linseed, Vinay and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Avoca s—224 7 bags gingelly seed, W Nicol and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Avoca s—1,022 packages shellac, P and O S N Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Adria s—62 bales cotton, Khetseedass Hurmookdroy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi s—80 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 122 bales twist E D Sassoon.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 30.

Davis, Lieut Col, Bombay Army, from leave, from Coast.
Saunders, Capt, Bombay R A, from leave, from ——.
Day, Capt, Bombay R A, from leave, from ——.

DECEMBER, 31.

Stockly, Major, Bombay R A, from leave, from Deolalee.
Crispin, Major, Bombay 4th Rifles, from leave, from ——.

JANUARY 1.

Temple, Capt, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Fenton, Surgeon Major, Bengal 1st Medl Dept, from leave, from England.
Willers, Capt, Bengal Grenadier Guards, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 1.

Lucas, Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Martin, Surgn, Madras 27th Regt N I, on ——, to England.

JANUARY 2.

Jopp, Major, Fombay Dy Asst Qr Mr Genl, on duty, to Poreebunder.
Lucas Lieut, Bombay Commt Dept, from leave, to Ahmednuggur.
Burton, Col, Madras 8th Regt N I, from leave, to Nagpore.
Burton, Lieut, Bombay 66th Regt, from leave, to Ahmednuggur.
Thornhill, Capt, Bombay 6th Brigade R A, on leave, to ——.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, December 30.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Appointments—To be Extra A-de-C on the Personal Staff of H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl of India for the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, from the dates specified:—
Capt W C Clayton, 9th Lancers,—29th Oct 1876.
Maj J Upperton, BI S C 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, 16th Bl Cavy—24th Dec 1876.
Lt C M Haggard, R E A,—20th Dec 1876; Lt C W Muir, of the Bl S C, 24th Dec 1876; Subadar-Maj Nutha Sing, Sirdar Beahadur, 22nd (Punjab) Regt of N I (Pioneers), 20th Dec 1876; and Local Capt Golab Singh, 22nd Dec 1876.
H M has been pleased to appoint Surgn A Thomas, (arrived at Bombay 4th Dec 1876) to be a Surgeon in H M's Indian Military Forces in the Establishment of Medical Officers, and admitted into the service.
The services of Lt F. Benson, 12th Lancers, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Hon'ble Lt-Govr of the N W P for appointment on H. H's Personal Staff during the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, with effect from the 1st Dec 1876.
The under-mentioned Officer of the S C having completed five years' service as substantive Lt Col is promoted to the rank of Col by list, from the date specified, under the operation of the Rl Warrant, dated 16th Jan 1861, Cl 2, subject to H M's approval:—
Lt-Col Arthur Francis, Mad S C,—27th Dec 1876.
Lt Col Coles Dyce, Bl S C, 23rd Dec 1876, having completed twelve years' army service, is promoted to the rank of Capt by list, from the dates specified, subject to H M's approval.
The under-mentioned Officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary:—
Lt-Col (Bt Col) T Wilson, Assistant, Bl S C—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.
Lt Col (Bt Col) Robert Alexander Napper, Bl S C,—private affairs, for nine months and six days, under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868.
Capt George Woodward Willock, General List, Cav, 3rd Squad Officer, 3rd Bl Cavy—private affairs, for one year, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following transfers and appointments are ordered:—
Mr F Sullivan Ascett, 3rd grade, from the Office of the Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, to the Thirhoot State Railway.
Mr J Hall, Ascst, 4th grade, from the Office of the Auditor, Oudh and Rohilcund Railway, to the Northern Bengal State Railway.
In consequence of the return from furlough of Capt J Grierson, Bl S C, Examiner, P W Accounts, Mr A R Becher will revert to his substantive rank of Depy Examiner of Accounts, with effect from the 6th Dec 1876.
Major F Lambert, R E, Offg Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, was granted privilege leave from 5th to 17th Nov 1876, both days inclusive.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr H B Harrison, 1st grade clerk, has been granted by the Dy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, privilege leave for two months and twelve days, under Sec 12 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 18th Dec 1876.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Mr Arthur Wilson, Assistant Superintendent Asst Surveyor, 4th grade, availed himself on the forenoon of the 18th Sept last, of the previ-ge leave for three months granted in Notification No 13, dated 22-d Aug 1876, and resumed his duties on the forenoon of the 28th ult. The unexpired portion of the leave is cancelled.

AGENCY, GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

Mr F P Melvill, Asst Engr, 2nd gr de, has been granted privilege leave for one month and 12 days, from the 23rd Oct to 3rd Dec 1876, inclusive.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—MILITARY WORKS.

The following transfers and appointments are ordered by the Central Office of Accounts, Military Works:—
Mr J H Trott, Asct, 4th grade, from Office of Ex Engr, II Peshawur Div. Mr Trott reported his arrival at Simla on the 4th Dec 1876, before noon.
Mr J F Chew, Asctt, 4th grade, from Office of Ex Engr, Umballa Div, Military Works. Mr Chew reported his arrival at Simla on the 7th Dec 1876, before noon.
With reference to P W D Notification No 480, dated 27th Nov 1876, Mr H S Bose, Overseer, 1st grade, is posted to the 5th Circle, Military Works.
Three months' leave of absence is grant d to Lt J H C Harrison, R E, Asst Engr Lucknow Div, Military Works, to enable him to study the native language, from 1st April to 30th June 1877.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Mr J Barron, Ex Engr, 4th grade, is granted one month's privilege leave from the 8th Dec 1877, in prolongation of the leave already granted him in Notification No 230 of 26th Oct 1876.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr F B Walker, Ex Engr 2nd grade, availed himself of the subsidiary leave granted in Director's Notification No 183, dated 13th Nov 1876, on the 12th of Dec 1876.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Punjab Government Gazette, December 28th 1876.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—(IRRIGATION BRANCH.)

Consequent on the reduction of establishment, the services of Mr. H. McAlister, temporary Asst Engr, 2nd grade, attached to the Special Survey Division, Lower Bari Doab Circle, were dispensed with, with effect from the forenoon of the 31st Aug 1876.
Sergt J Power, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Apprentice Instructor, is attached to the 1st Division, Sirhind Canal, with effect from the afternoon of the 14th Aug 1876.
Sergt J Power, Supervisor, 2nd grade, from 1st Division, Sirhind Canal to the 4th Division, Sirhind Canal.
Mr J Bickmore, Asst Engr, (Lower Sutlej) Division, Irrigation Canals, is appointed to officiate as Ex Engr of the division as a temporary arrangement, of which he rec ived charge from Capt J W Gidley, R E, on the afternoon of the 17th Dec 1876.
Mr G M R Field, Asst Eng, from 3rd Division, Bari Doab Canal, which he left on the afternoon of the 22nd Nov 1876, to the 2nd Division, Bari Doab Canal, which he joined on the forenoon of the 25th idem.
Mr L M Jacob, Asst Engr, from 2nd Division, Bari Doab Canal, which he left on forenoon of 25th Nov 1876, to Officiate Supdtg Engr, Bari Doab Circle, which he joined on forenoon of the same day

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12 RAMPART ROW.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

JUNIUS.—You very unfairly attack the memory of a long since dead Parsee and the acts of a much esteemed living Parsee, without giving any answer to the letter you refer to.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

(THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.)

BOMBAY.
BIRTH.

WALLER—December 17th, at Aden, the wife of Jocelyn Waller Esq., of a son.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittance sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1877.

AMONG other distinctions of classes, or types of mankind, is the adoration of plum-pudding, or the reverse. By plum-pudding is meant Christmas feasting, for haply it is only at the end of December, and a little way into January, that men and women who have outlived their youth are necessitated by fond memories or superstitions to disregard the natural laws which regulate their interior economy, and to eat and to drink not so much to their pleasure as their penalty. The fetish worship of this great chieftain of the pudding race is perhaps less remarkable in tropical countries than in northern climes, but there is still enough of it in India to mark the distinction we speak of and to array all the crusty old bachelors and grass-widowers on one side, all the Benedicts, having offspring in India, on the other. In truth, there can be little Christmas feasting of aught but an artificial character, where there are no children. Old pensioners and the loafers of the Christian poor are but sorry substitutes with their bleared eyes and red noses for the neat little figures in sashes and knickerbockers we gather round the Christmas tree at home, nor are their discontented grumblings over short allowance of grog and rations to be likened to the joyous shouts of the little folk at the wonders of "Somebody's Luggage," or the phenomena of pudding all ablaze. When we take to traditional feasting at this season of the year in company of grown up Collectors and Colonels of the Army with their ladies, we must make up our minds to put the sentiment of the thing as much as possible on one side, and to confine ourselves strictly to the business of the thing, which we take it is to get full value in viands and social "greenbacks" in return for our acceptances to dine. The pity is that these acceptances are so often dishonoured. Despite the common affectation in this country of contemning Christmas feasting, there is a corner in every Christian's heart quite large enough to contain his ideas of what is due to him in the way of a Christmas dinner; and it is something more than a disappointment to the worst infidel among us if his twenty-fifth of December dinner engagements so fall out that he shall not be able to chronicle them among the red letter days of his mental calendar. Few—nay none of us—are men with souls so dead as to be unable to recollect when and where we eat the Christmas dinners of at least ten preceding years, because there is a deep-rooted pleasure, as well as a deep rooted pain not unfrequently, alas! in recalling to memory the variety of scenes and the singularity of company in which we may have eked out the festivities of the season. One time we had our pudding in the "roaring forties" aboard an old Indiaman half buried in the seas, and with sauce *a la mer* and Davy's locker in prospective. Another time by the cosy fireside of the old home in England, whither we have returned like the prodigal son from the husks and swine of the East to banquet on the fatted calf, or at least the roast beef of old England. Another Christmas recalls to mind the snows of the Himalayas, another the Esplanade Hotel in Bombay; yet another, a regimental mess dinner in the Mofussil, to which petticoats are admitted for that occasion only. One or two more, where we dined with Jones, the Commissioner, on truffled turkey and "sparkling dry," or with Mr. and Mrs. Brown—confound them—off a nasty leg of mutton and "sherry wine." Entertainers should consider the prodigious responsibilities which rest upon their shoulders before inviting people to Christmas dinners, for they have it in their power to plant memories in the breasts of their guests which will grow and flourish and blossom there long after their puddings have grown cold, and the sparkle of their wines has disappeard like the bubbles which go to make up the sum of human existence.

Indeed, there is no apology for the man who gives a bad Christmas dinner, or who fails to put forth his best at seasonal festivities. If Christmas means anything to the middle aged beyond the annual crop of bills and the almsnacks, it signifies a pleasant re-union of friends over a pleasant and unexceptionable dinner. A Christian can scarcely but feel that he is defrauded of some of his rights if his Christmas dinner is made a thing to lament for years rather than one to rejoice over, and it is better—far better—to dine alone at one's club on a florican and a pint of champagne than to sit in the house of feasting, where the master mixes his wines and the mistress takes more pains with her bustle than the mince pies. However, there are philistines who flatter themselves—and perhaps not altogether unreasonably—that a very little invitation goes a long way with a lorn bachelor or a forlorn grass-widower at this congregational season of the year, forgetful that at no period during the twelve months are persons so well disposed to criticise their provendor as at this. We think that we would rather dine anybody than the two types of men we have mentioned. The first feels the fetters of his monasticism more at this time of rejoicing than at any other; and the second is often so engrossed with mental pictures of what mischief his Arabella in Bath or Brighton may then be up to; whether running up bills for bonnets, or flirting with a foreign Count, that the cossaques are as waste paper to him, and the candied fruits as mere vanity. The vapours of Cœlebs may indeed be dispelled as he contrasts the condition of his host with his own; and while the ladies' talk runs on houses on the hills for the ensuing hot weather, or the school accounts of Tom, Dick, or Harry at home, but nothing short of Wassail—and plenty of it—can exorcise the demon of a blue colour, or shall we say a blue and yellow hue that takes up his abode in the vacant space the grass-widow has left in the grass-widower's heart. Such a one wants comforting with the richest foods and liquors available. It is but increasing his misery to ply him with mutton and claret cup. Be sure that if he is not fed with the under-cut of the sirloin, and with Burgundy of the *premiere cru*, he will register his Christmas dinner in black letters and his host or hostess in letters that are blacker still. Many bachelors, especially those of what is called a certain age have, or affect to have, a holy horror of Christmas feasting, and it is a question if they are not right. It is painful to them to have to struggle in a sea of *tulle* when for the greater part of the year *tulle* is a thing unknown to them. They suspect them selves, but more particularly the ladies. Is not Christmas week a notorious week for engagements—entanglements they call them. When plenty of bad wine is going about in families, and indigestible pudding and pies are everywhere rife, it is impossible to say how, where and when a man may commit himself. Did not Green—"Mysogonist Green" as they nick-named him—propose for that widow woman down from Lahore after a Christmas dinner followed by dancing? A devil's dance, Sir, a Walpurgis night he made of it. Was not Pepper, of the Artillery, brought down by Christmas

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DISTRIBUTION OF FURTHER FAVOURS AT THE ASSEMBLAGE.

IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE, 2ND JAN.

Among the distribution of favours during the Assemblage two ancient mosques in Delhi have been given over to the Mahomedans for purposes of worship, one of which is held particularly sacred.

THE RACES.

The Races to-day were a great success. The Viceroy attended for only three quarters of an hour. There was a large number of Native Princes present, including the Khan of Khelat, the Nizam, the Gaekwar, the Maharaja of Cashmere, Scindia and Holkar. There was a large attendance of general spectators. The winners of the Races were as follows :—

TRIAL STAKES.

Captain Bullen's Octoroon, ridden by Mr. Elliott, of Bombay	1
Mr. Maitland's Fireman	2
Mr. Milton's Royal	3

RAILWAY PLATE STEEPLECHASE.

Captain Humphrey's Jack, ridden by owner	1
Commodore	2
Gold Dust	3

EMPRESS VASE, THE RACE OF THE DAY.

Maharaja Jodhpore's Crown Prince	1
Prosperity	2
Exeter	3

UNITED SERVICE CUP STEEPLECHASE.

Mr. Elliott's Touchstone, ridden by owner.	1
Standy	2
Badger	3

PRINCE OF WALES's STAKES.

Captain Davison's Florican	1
Anarchy	2
Major Crosbie's Nonpariel	3

STEWARDS' CUP.

Nawab of Jowrah's Syrian	1
Ooloo	2
Electric	3

DINNER TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE, 3RD JAN., 0.25 A. M.

At the dinner to the Governor of Bombay to-night, the Viceroy proposed Sir Philip Wodehouse's health, eulogizing his continued and varied public service and describing him as a living refutation of Addison's saying that no man of good understanding can be a universal favourite. Lord Lytton thanked Sir Philip cordially for his sagacious and energetic efforts to mitigate the Famine in Bombay—efforts which fitly crowned his long and eminent career, and wished him enjoyment of many years of well-earned retirement. Sir Philip Wodehouse replied in an excellent speech, claiming the title of father of the Civil Service, as he landed in India as a writer in 1829. He said to that Service the Queen owed her Empire, the Native Princes owed the right of free intercourse and prosperity of their States, and the people of India owed security against oppression. We have, added Sir Philip, governed India and we must continue to do so—a sentiment which was much applauded. The Governor concluded by congratulating the Viceroy on the marvellously successful result of his arduous labours to make the Proclamation ceremony go off well.

DEPARTURE OF THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY FROM DELHI.

After the reception, H. E. the Governor and party left by special train for Bombay.

THE FAMINE.

The Council deliberated for several hours yesterday and to-day about the Famine. All the Bombay measures were warmly approved, and the probable decision not to sanction Railways will be reconsidered. The Supreme Government will, however, most likely interfere in Madras, where the Famine is mismanaged.

THE BOAT RACE AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, 2ND JAN.

The Calcutta annual regatta grand challenge race for four-oared boats was won by Calcutta defeating Bombay by three-quarters of a length. A terrific race.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE VICEROY'S ADDRESS AT THE IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE.

IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE, 2ND JAN.

The following was the substance of the Viceroy's address at the Imperial Assemblage. Lord Lytton first referred to the Queen's Proclamation on the first of November 1858, conveying to the Princes and peoples of India her assurances of good will. The past eighteen years of progressive prosperity had fully confirmed them, both Princes and peoples having found full security. The Viceroy then explained the reasons for the Queen's assumption of the title of Empress of India, which is to be a symbol of the union of the Empire with the interests of the Princes and peoples of India and its claim on their local allegiance. The strong hand of Imperial power being a guarantee that all the subjects of Her Majesty may peacefully enjoy their own. Addressing British administrators, the faithful officers of the Crown, the Viceroy expressed emphatically the gratitude and confidence of the Queen for their unsurpassed energy, public virtue, and self-devotion in the service of the British Crown. He also said that the Queen recognized cordially the loyalty of non-official Europeans and the benefits her Empire derives from their industry, enterprise and energy. With a view to increase her opportunities of distinguishing public services and private worth, the Queen not only sanctioned an enlargement of the Order of the Star of India and the Order of British India, but instituted for this purpose a new order called the Order of the Indian Empire. The Viceroy, addressing British and native officers and soldiers of the Army of India and the Volunteers, expressed the Queen's satisfaction at their past services, and reliance upon them for maintaining peace and protecting prosperity in the future. Addressing the Princes and Chiefs the Viceroy cordially welcomed them to Delhi. His Lordship said :—Finding in their loyalty a pledge of strength the Queen reckons on their readiness if Imperial interests be menaced to assist to defend them. Addressing the natives generally, Lord Lytton said that the present conditions and permanent interests of the Empire demand the supreme supervision and direction of their administration by English officers, but the natives of India have a recognized claim to share largely in the task. Lord Lytton recommended all to fit themselves for this duty by accepting the only education which enables them to comprehend and practise the principles steadily maintained by the Government. It is in this gradual and enlightened participation of the natives in the exercise this mild and just authority that the Queen relies for the development of her Indian Empire. The Queen's interests and duties also extend to rulers of frontier territories which owe their dependence to the shelter. ing shadow of her power. If that power be threatened the Empress will know how to defend it. No enemy can now attack the Indian Empire without assailing the whole civilization of the East and the unlimited resources of the Queen's dominions. The courageous fidelity of her allies and feudatories, the loyal affections of her subjects, provide ample power to repel and punish every assailant. The Viceroy then gave the representatives of foreign powers a cordial welcome to the Imperial Assemblage, and then addressing the Princes and people of Indian, he communicated the Queen's gracious telegraphic message just received, as follows :—

We, Victoria by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom Queen, Empress of India, send through our Viceroy to all our Officers, Civil and Military and to all Princes, Chiefs and peoples now assembled at Delhi our Royal and Imperial greeting and assure them of the deep interest and earnest affection with which we regard the people of our Indian Empire. We have witnessed with heartfelt satisfaction the reception accorded to our beloved son, and been touched by the evidence of their loyalty and attachment to our house and throne. We trust the present occasion may tend to unite us in the bonds of a yet closer affection to ourselves and our subjects, that from the highest to the humblest all may feel under our rule the great principles of liberty, equity and justice are secured to them, and that the promotion of their happiness in addition to their prosperity and the advancement of their welfare are the ever present aims and objects of our Empire.

GOD SAVE VICTORIA, QUEEN OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

3-50 P. M.

After the Viceroy's speech yesterday the whole assembly rose spontaneously and joined in hearty cheers. The Maharajas Scindia, Cashmere, Jeypore, the Begum of Bhopal, and Sir Salar Jung (on behalf of H. H. the Nizam) offered dutiful and loyal congratulations to the Queen on her assumption of the Imperial Title. Several other Chiefs assayed to speak, but were prevented by the breaking up of the assembly. A *Gazette Extraordinary* to-day contains a report of the Assemblage, the Proclamation, the Viceroy's speech, the Imperial Salute of 101 guns and the Viceroy's Salute. There are made 31 members of the Star of India ; 39 appointments and promotions are also made, and a large number of honorary titles are given to Hindoos and Mahomedans. The Council of the Empress of India includes the Governors of Madras and Bombay, the Lieutenant Governors of the North-West Provinces, the Punjab and Bengal. The Commanders-in-Chief and Members of the Viceroy's Council all *ex officio* in commemoration of the event. 15,988 good-conduct prisoners are released. All civil prisoners owing less than Rs. 100 receive their discharge, the Government paying their debts. The future coinage bear the inscription Victoria Empress, and a large number of native officers receive honorary distinctions and increase of pay as special grants. Last night the Viceroy entertained Governors, Lieutenant Governors, high officers and dignitaries at a State Banquet. Last night, after the State Banquet, the Viceroy and Lady Lytton held a reception which was very numerously attended. This afternoon the Viceroy, Lady Lytton and suite attended the races in State. There was a very brilliant gathering, including a large number of Native Chiefs. Punjab University College is to be raised to the status of a University empowered to confer degrees.

THE SITUATION AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 2ND JAN.

The situation has become graver since yesterday. The Porte has submitted individually to the Envoys its counter-proposals. The Envoys then met and General Ignatieff announced that Russia had decided to maintain her original programme. The Conference met afterwards and Lord Salisbury announced the resolution to the Turkish Delegates who declined to discuss the question of a mixed International Commission protected by local Gendarmes, or of an extension of the Servian frontier. The Envoys then asked if the refusal o' Turkey to submit was absolute. The Turkish Delegates promised to refer again to the Porte and an answer has been finally promised on Thursday.

LINE REPORTS.—2ND JANUARY.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Persa. Persian line right to London.

THE events at Delhi during the last week have set the telegraph wires in action in India, perhaps to a greater extent than has been previously known in the history of the telegraph in this country. Yesterday we published the longest telegram that has yet appeared in any newspaper in India, and may, we think, be congratulated on our successful attempts to supply as speedily as possible a full description of the stirring ceremonies of Proclamation Day at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi. This long telegram was despatched from Delhi at six o'clock on Monday night, but did not reach our office till two o'clock yesterday morning.

THE *Whitehall Review* understands that Her Majesty has resolved to reside during a great part of the next season at Buckingham Palace, and that a series of entertainments on a very large scale will be given there both before and after Easter. Owing to the Eastern Question and other matters, people are likely to come early to town this year ; and it is probable that the first week in February will see London nearly as full as it ordinarily is at the beginning of June.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Whitehall Review* to convey the following cheerful intelligence :—"I understand we are likely to have a new hat for the male sex introduced among us during the next London season. It is to be in shape something like that now worn, but lower in the crown and broader in the brim. The material of which it is to be made will not be silk, but black felt, the same as the 'pot hats' and 'billycocks' now so much worn. If, as it is said, the Prince sets us the example of wearing a head dress that will not spoil with rain, his popularity, great as it now is, will be increased four fold."

THE rumour is once more in circulation, remarks the *Friend of India*, but with the very requisite additional remark, "though it must still be received with diffidence," that Lord Lytton, finding his health unable for the continued strain of official duties in India is likely to retire in spring. Lord Lytton has never, we fear, been able to adapt himself to the country, or settle grimly to his work, and perhaps it will be better for him and the country too, if the rumour prove true. There is again a natural expectation that His Grace the Duke of Buckingham, will step into the Viceregal chair, but we must not anticipate too far.

THE Calcutta paper, the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika*, makes the following rather shrewd remarks :—

We do not see what our masters the English have gained by the Turkish conference. On the contrary, it appears to us, that the Russians have gained every point they contended for. Turkey has been weakened and the Christian population of that Empire will henceforward look upon the Russians as their friends and protectors. By this circumstance alone, Russia will henceforth rule supreme in Turkey and all English influence will be destroyed there. The great point for which the Russians and the English contended, is an open passage to the fleet of the former to the open sea ; the Turks under the thumb of Russia, the latter will no longer find it difficult to cut a passage open. It is true war has been averted, but the point for which there was to be a war, has been virtually conceded.

BILLS drawn upon India by the Secretary of State, 1876-77.

	£	Rs.	Average rate.		Loss compared with estimate at 2s. the rupee.
			s.	d.	
Estimated for the whole year	13,666,000	15,99,20,000	1	8·5	2 33,2·,000
In the month of Dec.	1,271,285	1,46,03,000	1	8·2	12,80,570
First 9 months	10,255,117	12,17,15,501	1	8·22	1,91,64,331
Remains to make estimate good	3,404,883	3,82,04,499	1	9·20	41,55,669

Estimated expenditure in excess of the cost at 2s. the rupee in raising ..... £10,255,117 at 1s. 8·5d. Rs. 1,75,07,271
Actual ditto ditto ..... " " 1-8·22 " 1,91,64,331

Expenditure in excess of estimate ..... Rs. 16,57,060

THE *Civil and Military Gazette*, now published at Lahore, writes as follows :—"We understand that Captain Champman, D. A. Q. M. G. has returned to Kohat from making a survey of the road to Thull, and Colonel Mylne of the Commissariat Department has arrived at Kohat within the last few days. The objects with which these officers have visited the frontier station, deputed by Government as they have been for some purpose unknown, have not yet been made public, but circumstances all point to some preparations for an expedition. The disclaimer in recent telegrams, evidently put forward by authority, must, in the face of these circumstances, be read between the lines.

THE Cachar correspondent of the *Bengal Times* writing on the 21st Dec. says :—"At 4 35 A.M. this morning an earthquake was felt up here, which though not so smart as that I last reported, was still distinctly perceptible. We felt four shocks in succession, the second being the smartest, and the last two rather faint. Calculating roughly I should say the vibrations lasted about twenty seconds. It seemed to me as if the first shock rolled into the second. There was then a pause apparently, and the next two shocks followed. It is such a queer feeling for the bungalow to shake as though some giant were trying his strength in removing it. You first of all hear the roof making a disagreeable noise, and then a general rattling of bamboos and sun grass succeeds. The vibrations appeared to travel from West to East."

NOTWITHSTANDING the official assurances that the Amir of Cabul is on friendly terms with the Government, the *Delhi Gazette* thinks that our relations with the Amir are really not so good as they were. Our contemporary says :—

We take it that what we stated was neither wrong nor sensational, but on the contrary acceptable to Government as containing truths which it seems are about to be *examined*. The Amir is a wily personage ; he is *sick* just now, but exceedingly *active* ! Recent news, or since our remarks were printed, proves that Russia has gained a footing in the Cabul Court ! We asserted no more, and inferred the result. The intention of Government to establish a cantonment in Khelat *may* probably have caused the Amir some uneasiness. Seeing his designs checkmated would naturally have that effect, though Khelat is a long way from Cabul and the check rather a pretence than a reality to block his connection with the Russians. There is no intention to establish barracks about, or beyond the Bolan we believe, though a *camp* may ultimately become convenient. The Amir of course will try to be as quiet as he can in order to obtain further supplies. The fact is, he knows his intrigues have been discovered and may allege Khelat as an indirect interference, perhaps an affront to him causing him to look favourably to the power which will make short work with his authority, if he persist.

WE are told by a Madras paper that the relief operations in Madras are assuming enormous proportions. The Monegar Choultry, Venkatasawmy Naidoo's Market in Triplicane, the Salt Cotaurs Tondiarpet Depot, and the Lungerkana Triplicane, are the centres of distribution. The camps at the Monegar Choultry and Salt Cotaurs have been admirably laid out. Numerous bamboo sheds thatched with palm leaves have been erected in these camps where the destitute people are housed, fed and even clothed—each meal for an adult consisting of two ollocks of cooked rice, and a cup of savoury vegetable curry. Hospital sheds are provided at each camp, and those suffering from contagious disease are separated from the ordinary sick. The general control of the sick has been entrusted to Dr. Thompson, who deserves great credit for the sanitary arrangements he has organised in these relief camps. The Monegar Choultry and Salt Cotaurs Camps are large enough to accommodate a much larger number than are at present seeking relief ; but we hope the influx of villagers will now soon be stopped by the relief measures that are now in operation in the outlying districts. The Government has given over one hundred bags of rice to Native gentlemen who are occupied in the work of relieving the famished.

The last words of the *Friend of India*, which we give below, indicate rather painfully the advanced age at which our quondam robust contemporary has arrived :—

"It is now our half pleasant and half painful duty to make our bow to our readers on the last Saturday of the year, and speaking impersonally, to bid them farewell. Some children, of peculiar temperament, we have known, to whose minds it was a trial not to be borne without tears and sobbing, to be compelled to see a darling old suit which had become worn at the knees with playing marbles, and whose many rents (well-mended) reminded the wearer of so many delightful bird-nesting excursions—to see this old suit banished for ever to the old clothes department, and to walk forth among a crowd of gaping and shouting school-fellows arrayed in garments strange and new, in which one could not for three days or thereby comfortably climb a tree or leap into a muddy ditch after a foot-ball. And so it is difficult for us to repress a feeling of regret on occasion of this our last appearance in our old garb. But we crush it down as a foolish weakness not justified by solid reason. For instead of visiting our friends only once a week we shall now be able to tell them what o'clock the world has it daily. Instead of our conversation lagging behind the hour as it has sometimes necessarily done, it will now keep well abreast of it, and to those of our friends who live at too great a distance to receive from us a daily visit, we shall still continue to come with our weekly budget of news and a store of the best wisdom that our wits can offer.

And now, thanking our judicious readers for all their attention and attachment hitherto, and trusting that the pleasant connection will only become closer and more valuable under the new conditions, we take leave of them for the present (though only to change our dress for a new appearance) wishing them all a happy and a good New Year.

THE *Times* makes the following remarks under the head of "Money Market and City Intelligence" :—

The object of the new Russian Customs regulations is simple in the extreme. They are merely designed to furnish Russia with the means of paying her foreign debt charges without having to draw on the bullion stores. Hence the resolution to accept coupons either already due or next following due on account of these loans in lieu of gold ; hence also the readiness to accept foreign bank-notes the exchange of which against gold is assured. Whatever Russia has to pay gold upon abroad or whatever will command gold abroad will in part be accepted in payment of Customs duties, but payment is not to be taken in paper roubles, "except on condition that they are doub'ed"—*i. e.*, the Russian Government will only take its own paper at half its nominal value. That is itself a most significant fact, but to the foreign creditor it is of even more importance to know what the result of this Decree is likely to be in the way of producing the money necessary for his dividends. On this point what is known is not encouraging. The Russian tariff is already almost prohibitory in many instances, and this new regulation will make it so absolutely to such an extent as will nearly stop trade. Russia cannot, in any case, afford to buy largely of us unless we are prepared to lend them more money, and they are not in the least likely to be able without that to buy much abroad from anybody if 20 to 100 per cent. is added to the import tariff. We should say, therefore, that Russia will not succeed in finding the money she requires by this means, but for a time a prohibitory measure of the kind may have the effect of throwing the balance of her exchange of merchandize sufficiently on the right side to permit the Government to buy at no ruinous loss a certain amount of bills payable in gold abroad with which to make good its deficiency. The worst of prohibitory tariffs, however, is that they always in the long run cut both ways. Countries that are hindered from selling to a neighbour by reason of such a barrier cease in time to be buyers, and the tariff is thus an agent of isolation and a cause of poverty.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* of December says:—"At the 'National Conference' on the Eastern Question, which is held at St. James's Hall today (Friday), Mr. Gladstone is to be present. He will, it is stated, speak at the close of the proceedings, 'summing up their general purport and indicating the policy which he thinks ought to be pursued, and the line of action which may most conveniently be adopted in order to enforce it.' The list of 'conveners' of the conference contains, besides the names already published, those of Mr. Charles Darwin, Lord John Hervey, Mr. A. Hayward, Q. C., the Rev. Dr. Pusey, the Hon. Rollow Russell, Bishop Abraham, Sir John Swinburne, Viscount de Vesci, Lord Acton, Mr. John Ruskin, the Marquis of Ailesbury, Lord Charles Russell, the Hon. and Rev. W. H. Lyttelton, the Rev. A. H. Mackonochie, Sir Henry Taylor, Mr. A. Cohen, Q. C., Lord Blachford, the Marquis of Bath, Lord Waveney, Professor Bain, Lord Fitzhardinge, Dr. T. Spinks, Q. C., Mr. Leslie Stephen, Lord Robert Montagu, M. P., and the Earl of Morton. The Duke of Westminster and Lord Shaftesbury are to be the presidents of the conference.' In a later edition the same paper says :—"This morning the 'National Conference' on the Eastern Question was opened in St. James's Hall. It was announced in circulars distributed at the meeting that the following topics would be introduced by speakers specially invited :—'The present misgovernment of the Turkish Empire, and the hopelessness of reforms from the Ottoman Government ;' 'The responsibilities of Europe, and of England in particular, in reference to the Eastern Question ; Review of recent negotiations, and of the present diplomatic situation, and the means of averting European war ; What the Powers assembled in Conference ought to exact from Turkey in the way of reforms, and of securities for their being carried out ;' 'Protest against war for the Ottoman Power, and against holding out hopes of support to that Power in case of war.' It was arranged that the speaking on these topics should occupy two sessions of about three hours each and that at the close the following resolution should be moved by the Marquis of Ailesbury, seconded by Sir T. Bazley, M.P., and supported by Mr. Gladstone :—

That in view of the present state of the Eastern Question, and as a result of this Conference, an Association be formed, for the purpose of watching events, of giving further expression to public opinion, and of spreading correct information upon the subject throughout the country ; that the statement of the promoters, which has been submitted to those present be accepted as the basis of the Association ; and that a committee be formed to carry out this purpose, consisting of the Duke of Westminster, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and the members of the present National Conference Committee, with power to add to their number.

The hall was filled on every part soon after the commencement of the proceedings. Among the members of both Houses of Parliament present were—the Duke of Westminster (in the chair), the Bishop of Oxford, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Mundella, Mr. Stansfeld, Mr. Richard, Mr. Serjeant Simon, Sir G. Campbell, Mr. S. Morley, Mr. E. Ashley, Mr. E. Jenkins, Mr. J. Holms, Mr. Alderman McArthur, and Mr. G. O. Trevelyan. There were also present the Rev. Dr. Allon, the Hon. A. Herbert, and the Hon. L. Stanley, Mr. George Howell, &c. Mr. Gladstone, as he entered the room, was received with several rounds of cheers.

THE DELHI ASSEMBLAGE.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

PRESS CAMP, DELHI, 30TH DEC.

THE Viceroy has at length concluded his receptions of and return visits to the Native Chiefs. Yesterday he received the Khan of Khelat, the Maharaja of Kooch Behar, the Princess of Tanjore, and a large number of petty chieftains.

THE LEVEE.

On Thursday night, at ten o'clock—a most unusual time for occasions of the kind—the Viceroy's Levee took place. There was a tremendous number of people present to make their bow to His Excellency, and it must have been considerably after one o'clock when he was enabled to retire to the rest which his day's work so well deserved. The Camp was illuminated to a certain extent, lamps being hung round the rich plot of vegetation which stands in front of the porch of the Viceroy's tent. The number of carriages present was so great that the only feeling one could entertain regarding them was of wonder as to where they all came from. They must have been collected from the corners of the earth. The jiggling, jolting tonga elbowed the English phaeton of four horses, and the little wretched one-horse shay struggled for position with high dogcarts by Kesterton and similar celebrated makers. Every road in the whole Camp converging upon the Viceroy's Camp was filled with vehicles. Everywhere they met the eye, rolling along on clouds of dust ; occasionally the bulky figure of an elephant, or the gaunt figure of a camel could be discerned looming through the fog and dust, but on the whole these were but stray wanderers. When the charioteer of whatever description had succeeded in reaching the porch of the Viceroy's tent, he found himself at the back of a crowd that was slowly working its way into a large inner tent, which was lit up with a number of chandeliers. By the time he reached this inner place he was firmly wedged among a mass of human beings, some of them Military, some of them Political, but the majority Civil. If one could have stood, like Saul, a head and shoulders above the people, he would probably have seen a brilliant array of costumes of every colour on the face of the earth ; but inasmuch as the majority of people there did not possess that stature, you must be content with the probability that such was the case. The crush in this room was something tremendous, and while it lasted, a good deal of bantering was exchanged among the victims. The object of everybody was to make his way to one or two little slits in the opposite wall, and his feelings as he approached inch by inch towards these havens of bliss performed the whole range of the gamut from despair to a certainty of success. For my part, when I got to the narrow doors, I found my trials severest, for I was jammed against a post, and my body was in long before either my left arm or my coat-tails were. I suppose many people were victims in a similar fashion ; at all events, the number of people who are abusive of the Levee, with all its discomforts, is very great, and although perhaps better arrangements for receiving several thousand visitors could not be made, yet if there had been, a good many people would not even at the present moment be regretting the presence of bruises on their bodies and serious casualties to their clothing. The inner chamber where the Viceroy was, is a long tent with gilded poles. His Excellency was standing on a dais at the opposite side from the point of entrance, and near him were blazing a couple of fires. On one side of him Lady Lytton and a number of ladies were seated, and on the other the Lieutenant Governors of Provinces and the principal officers belonging to the Government of India. In front of him were ranged a company of his Body Guard—stalwart fellows with red coats, gold puggrees, top-boots, and lances. As the public streamed into the room, they were arranged in single file by an aide-de-camp, and when the lucky victim of loyalty approached, by a large semi circle, the Viceregal presence, his card was taken by one officer, who passed it on to another, who called out the name of the possessor, who made a bow as well as his flustered feelings, and the consciousness that he was being watched by a crowd of ladies and other easy going high personages, would permit him. The visitor, when he had got clear of the dais, hastened out through a hole in the wall, which led into a dark passage. This of course was filled with people, and it was not the less empty, you may be sure, because some thoughtful person had established there a small refreshment bar at which those who had borne the heat and burden of the crush could slake their thirst. After the European visitors had been received, the Viceroy received the officers of native regiments, and many a fine old soldier was there. Notwithstanding the overpowering number of persons that attended at the Levee, I do not think it was a success. The crush has something to do with this, but the lateness of the hour when the presentations actually commenced has much more to do with the fact.

THE KHAN OF KHELAT'S VISIT TO THE VICEROY.

From an early hour yesterday morning, the encampment was filled with the sounds of distant bands and the firing of guns. All this of course denoted that the poor Viceroy was at his fagging again—that is, receiving the visits of Rajas. At ten o'clock he received the Khan of Khelat, and I went down to see the ceremony as I thought it would be rather a curious one. Nor was I disappointed. The Khan arrived in a carriage-and-four, and coming close upon him in carriages were Khelat Sirdars who had probably never travelled in such a mode of conveyance before. He received a salute of twenty-one guns when he alighted at the porch. Walking through the outer-room, which on Thursday evening had been devoted to the use of those who were assembling for the Levee, he approached the inner tent, at the door of which he was received by Lord Lytton, who conducted him to a seat on the right of the Viceregal chair. The Khan's Sirdars followed close upon his heels, and took chairs in a line with their chief, but of course further from the dais. When they were seated, the hall would have formed a very good subject for a painter. There were several highly picturesque groups both in colour and arrangement. In the centre was the dais, with the Viceregal chair—a splendid structure of gold and silver—in its midst and behind the chair a large picture of Her Majesty looked out upon the proceedings. To the right of the Viceroy were the Khan of Khelat and his Sirdars, all tall, long-haired follows, much in appearance like the Cabulees who may occasionally be seen wandering through the streets of Bombay selling Candahar grapes. To the left were a number of officers and ladies. Behind the Sirdars and behind the privileged visitors were a line of Highland soldiers, all in full costume, and every man at the least five foot ten inches high. The strangers from Khelat looked at these fine specimens of British infantry with great attention, and I am not sure that they did not conclude that they were being watched by a gang of masculine-looking women. The Khan is a little man with very long raven curls, and his eyes are exceptionally bright. As he sat on this occasion in the chair, he had some difficulty in arranging his great crooked sword, and when he had succeeded in disposing of this to his satisfaction, he did not like the dangling of his legs, and so a scarlet stool was brought for him to put his feet on. He wore a large blue and white Pathan puggree, with a red peak in the centre, and a long piece flowing behind. In front of his puggree he wore a diamond sigrette of the feather shape which is so popular among Native Chiefs ; and on his sword arm he wore a magnificently large emerald. His dress was chiefly a long flowing robe of gold brocade. That is all I can tell you about this wonderful personage, who has recently earned considerable notoriety in Indian politics ; but I hope the brief description will enable your readers to picture to themselves the ferocious looking little man, as he sat there with his bright, wondering eyes, his black curly hair streaming over his shoulders, his long black beard, and his feet searching nervously for a sufficiently comfortable place to rest sideways on the footstool. Lord Lytton in his interviews with the Native Chiefs has been singularly effusive ; and, of course, with such a queer personage as the Khan of Khelat to deal with, it must not be supposed that this interview was the least gushing of those which His Excellency has recently been adorning with his speech and manners. Conversation opened with the usual formal inquiries about the visitor's health ; and the Khan, after hearing Lord Lytton's questions interpreted by Major Sandeman, vigorously responded to the general effect that he was as right as a trivet. Lord Lytton then proceeded with a number of other questions, to which the Khan replied in a strange impulsive manner, as if he was anxious that the Viceroy should see the whole of his savage soul generously at work. The Khan said there were three wonderful things he had seen in this country—one was the telegraph, another was the steamboat, and a third was the railway. He could not tell how words could be poured through a piece of metal, and the steamboat and steam engines seemed more like tamed demons than man's inventions. Yes—he rather liked travelling in a carriage with four horses ; it was a change from riding. Then the Khan took snuff out of a silver box which he pulled from his breast, and wiped his fingers in a large coloured handkerchief, and waited complacently for the next question. The Viceroy blandly told Major Sandeman how some Indian Chiefs are so afraid of the powers of steam, that a few days ago some Sirdars who were being brought to Delhi from the northern frontier of Assam, saw a steam engine puffing into the station for the first time and were so astounded that they turned and fled, and had never been seen again. Whereupon the little Khan pulled his black beard laid his right hand upon the hilt of his scimetar, and replied that "it was well these people had run away, for if their hearts turned into water at the sight of an engine, what would their conduct have been if they had had to meet some enemies of the British Government?" The Viceroy smiled at this warlike response, and the Khan looked as if he meant to say that the British Government need never feel the pangs of fear while he and the fifteen Sirdars at his side were in existence. Let us all hope that the Khan meant what he looked. The Viceroy next told the Khan that he hoped to hear soon of steam engines and telegraphs being established in Khelat ; and the Khan smiled, nodded his head, said *achchha*, and took another pinch of snuff. The red-coated Bengalee servants of the Viceroy then came pouring into the room, laden with trays, which they spread on the floor from the dais to the door. These contained the Viceroy's presents to the Khan, and the floor was covered with shawls, gold cloths, rifle cases, timepieces, dressing-cases, and a number of other articles which will be more or less useful to an inhabitant of Khelat. Then the Bengalee servants were called in again, and away they whipped the presents. The Khan was then led to the foot of the golden chair, and the Viceroy commenced to tie an aigrette on the side of his puggree. The Khan took the Viceroy's hands between his, when this ceremony was completed, and really seemed to be grateful. But he had yet to learn the full measure of the British Government's generosity, for as he was returning to his seat, he was stopped and turned by Major Sandeman. The Khan then came back, and the Viceroy, descending from the dais, proceeded to fasten on him a rich green velvet scabbard. The Khan again pressed the Viceroy's hands between his own, and then Lord Lytton stepped back upon the dais and requested Major Sandeman to interpret to the Khan that he hoped that sword would never be drawn against any one but an enemy of the British Government's. The Khan's eyes sparkled, he placed his hand once more upon the hilt of his own sword, and answered sharply, "The friends of the English are my friends ; and their enemies shall be my enemies." The scene at this moment looked like a realisation of some of the Patriarchal Oriental facts mentioned by the sacred writers. After this, the Sirdars' presents were brought in. Their trays covered even more space than the Khan's did. The presents were of the most miscellaneous description—watches, teapots, dressing-cases, guns, revolvers, kincob cloths, and so on. The Sirdars were told that these presents were for them, and they rose and salaamed. I ought to have mentioned that the various Sirdars were introduced one by one to Lord Lytton by Major Sandeman. There were among them two of the Khan's nephews, the Chief of Jallawur, the Chief of the Wuzeer tribe, and a Sirdar who has recently been requested to take charge of the Bolan Pass. To the last named gentleman the Viceroy expressed the hope that he would do his duty and keep the Bolan Pass well ; whereupon the Sirdar bowed low and said he would. Let us all hope this gentleman will also keep his word. Shortly before the termination of this remarkable interview, the Viceroy noticed the Khan taking another pinch from his silver box, and he could not resist this opportunity of making some pleasant espital out of the little incident. "Tell His Highness," said the Viceroy to Major Sandeman, "that I see he is fond of snuffing ; and that I shall have much pleasure in sending him something to snuff." The Khan smiled when this was told him, and said *achchha* ! Among the other presents given to the Khan and his people were elephants. The Khan got one for himself, and the Sirdars five among them. I hope that they will be able to divide the elephants amicably, as well as the other presents ; but the world should not be astonished if it hears in a short time of a bloody battle in the Bolan Pass in consequence of the inability of the Khelat Sirdars to arrange an amicable division of the spoil taken from the British Government. The interview terminated by Lord Lytton taking the Khan by the hand and gingerly leading him to the door just as if he were young Lochinvar asking a singular looking lady in a ball-room to come and "tread a measure" with him. The Khan shook His Excellency's hands warmly, and then stalked off to his carriage, his Sirdars, after salaaming to the Viceroy, half running after him. The most amusing stories are being told about the Khan and his people. One is that when some stationmaster in the Punjab came up to tell him that this was the station to get out at, the Sirdars asked if the place was Delhi, and on being told it was not, they drew their swords and insisted that their chief should be taken there and then on to Delhi, as they did not intend that he should be deprived of his full railway journey ! The station master had to fly, and it was not until the excited gentlemen were told it was customary for trains to stop at that particular station that they consented to put up their weapons. They were satisfied that they had vindicated their intention that the Khan should have his money's worth in travelling. Another story is that shortly after the Khan and his followers were stationed in their tents in Delhi here, it was discovered that all the spoons had disappeared which a liberal Government had placed at their disposal. The police were called in, and the missing spoons were given back in the most frank and charming manner, just as if the whole affair was a very good joke, or as if the primary purpose of spoons is to be stolen. Those who have seen the Khan and his followers, who wander about in the mornings and evenings with sheepskin coats—the hair inside—are fervently hoping that some of the Viceregal presents took the shape not only of razors but of soap and towels. It is said that an Affghan or a Khelatee never washes or changes his clothing after he has left his own country until he returns to it. One Affghan met another in Bengal and asked him why he was so dirty, and the reply was, "O, you know, I've not been to my own country for three years!" It is to be hoped that the examples of civilised life they are now seeing around them in Camp, may induce the Khan and his merry men to reform some of the least admirable customs of their country.

The Princess of Tanjore came like the Begum of Bhopal in a closed carriage, and appeared before the Viceroy veiled. Yesterday afternoon was occupied by return visits to the Gaekwar of Baroda, the Maharaja of Mysore, the Khan of Khelat, the Maharaja of Benares, the Khan of Khairpore, the Nawab of Joonagurh, the Jam of Nowanuggur, the Thakore of Bhownuggur, and the Raja of Rajpipla. The list of visits was completed this afternoon when the Viceroy visited the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Raja of Nahan, the Prince of Arcot, and the Princess of Tanjore. The demeanour of Scindia, at his visit to the Governor General, about which I wrote in my last letter has been much discussed ; but I am officially informed there is a good deal of visionary sensationalism in the stories that are told, and that in fact the Gwalior Chief was merely silent and undemonstrative, and perhaps did not quite relish being hugged and kissed even by the Queen's representative on both cheeks in the presence of his followers and some Europeans. In giving to each of the ruling Chiefs a banner emblazoned with the arms of his house, Lord Lytton made a short formal address, stating that the gift came direct from Her Majesty the Queen, and expressing a hope that whenever the banner was unfurled it would remind its possessor of the interest taken by Her Majesty in himself personally and the prosperity of his house, and of his own loyal relations to the Paramount Power. I have obtained a complete official list of the honours conferred on different Chiefs on this occasion. It will be observed with surprise that there is no mention whatever of the Nizam. The list is as follows :—

The RAJA OF TEHRI was presented with a medal and banner, and a salute of 11 guns granted to him for life.

The MAHARAJ RANA OF JHALLAWAR was presented with a banner and also with a gold medal.

The MAHARANA OF OODEYPORE was presented with a banner, and granted an increase of his salute for life of two guns, making his salute 21.

The MAHARAJA OF JODHPORE received a banner, and had the original salute attaching to his rank of 17 guns, reduced during his father's time restored, and with the addition of two extra guns, making his salute 19.

The MAHARAO RANA OF ULWAR received a banner and medal.

The NAWAB OF TONK was presented with a banner and a medal, and had his salute, which was reduced from 17 to 11 guns in consequence of the misconduct of his father, restored to 17 guns for life.

The MAHARAJA OF BHURTPORE received a banner and a medal.

The MAHARAJA OF BENARES was presented with a medal.

The MAHARAJA OF BULRAMPORE, who previously had no salute, was granted a salute of 9 guns for life, and was presented with a silver medal.

The MAHARAO OF BUNDI received a banner and a medal, and was appointed "Councillor of the Empress."

The MAHARAJA OF KARAULI received a banner and a medal, and had the interest of his debt to the British Government remitted, besides being permitted to procure three pounder guns from the nearest British arsenal.

The MAHARAJA OF KISHENGARH was presented with a banner and a medal, and had his salute increased for life from 15 to 17 guns.

The MAHARAJA OF JEYPORE received a banner and a medal, and was appointed "Councillor of the Empress."

The RANA OF DHOLPUR received a banner and a medal.

The GAEKWAR of BARODA and the MAHARAJA OF MYSORE received banners and medals. These princes are minors, and could not, therefore, be appointed "Councillors of the Empress," &c.

The MAHARAJA OF CASHMERE was presented with a banner and a medal ; had his salute raised from 19 to 21 guns for life, not only in his own territory but in British dominions ; was appointed "Councillor of the Empress" ; had his titles increased by the addition of the words Indur-Mahindur-Sipar-i-Sultanah ;" and was granted the honorary rank of General in the British Army.

The NAW

attend the Assemblage. This afternoon His Excellency drove into Delhi, and visited the exhibition of native manufactures I wrote of a few days ago.

THE IMPERIAL STANDARDS.

The presentation of Imperial Standards as gifts from the Queen to the principal English Administrators and the Ruling Chiefs of India has formed one of the most notable features of the Assemblage. These Standards are personal gifts, intended to commemorate the part taken by each recipient in the great ceremony of the 1st of January, and do not belong to the office or dynasty. There are seven only given to Englishmen, those of the Viceroy, the Governors of Madras and Bombay, the Lieutenant Governors of Bengal, the North-West Provinces, and the Punjab, and the Commander-in-Chief in India. These great officers of State also receive medals. Chief Commissioners get medals only. Of the natives, all Ruling Chiefs entitled to salutes of 9 guns and upwards get standards. The English standards are distinguished from the others by having as one side of the flag a field of scarlet satin in the midst of which the shield of arms is emblazoned; and, at the Proclamation ceremony, these scarlet spots will be conspicuous in the general display as emblems of English rule. On the occasion of presenting each standard, Lord Lytton made a formal and very significant speech, telling the Native Prince he addressed that this gift was a mark of the deep personal interest taken by the Queen in the prosperity of his ancient and princely house, and that the flag should never be unfurled without recalling to his memory the friendly and loyal relations existing between his dynasty and the Paramount Power. In the words of this speech may be read the real political meaning of the Proclamation, which puts on record in the most formal and solemn manner the obligation of all the Princes of India to consider their interests identical with those of the British Government. The princes have sworn freely enough, but perhaps, like Harold when he pledged his word to William of Normandy not to seize the English throne, without being fully aware of the very serious character of the oath he was taking. A ludicrous incident occurred during one of the presentations. Mr. Thornton, the Foreign Secretary, was translating the Viceroy's speech, and, when he came to the part about never unfurling the flag, he began *Toom kubhi na kolenga*, when the too eagerly assenting chief repeated, clasping his hands, *na, sahib, hum kubhi na kolenga*, raising a vision of the precious relic being carried away wrapt in canvass and deposited in a camphor wood box to keep it from the white ant; and it became necessary for Mr. Thornton to explain to him that he might keep it exposed to the air all day and every day if he liked.

As these standards are, therefore, symbolical of the new Empire, a full description of them may be interesting. The work of designing them was entrusted four months ago to Mr. Robert Taylor, Controller General at Calcutta, who is distinguished by his knowledge of heraldry, and who was on that account commissioned to prepare the shields of arms, and to Mr. Kipling, of the [illegible] School of Art, who has done all the decorative work, not only of the standards, but of the whole Imperial Camp. The object Mr. Taylor was desired to keep in view was to frame coats-of-arms for the Chiefs, which should illustrate their family history, their relation with one another, and the rank they hold in the Indian Empire. This work, which called for the exercise of great research and ingenuity, has been successfully executed. The Chiefs themselves could give little help in the matter, and the quarterings of their arms and the selection of animals, fabulous or real, as supporters, had to be fished out of legendary or authentic history, or the sculptures on the walls of ancient temples, by Mr. Taylor. The collection of wild beasts he has thus brought together would do credit to the inventive fancy of the Herald's College in London. With regard to the colour of the flags, the curious discovery was made on inquiry that none of the Chiefs consider blue a colour. Nearly all the Mahomedan Princes preferred green, while the Hindoos usually chose the saffron tint of a fakir's robe, more or less soiled by wear and washing. Some of the Chiefs were anxious to have scarlet, but this was not allowed, though Oodeypore gets a red ground for his shield of arms, in the centre of the flag. Holkar is allowed pink and white stripes for the whole field of the flag, as he was resolute to have red in some way or other. Only the English flags, as I have already said, have the whole field scarlet. Mr. Taylor sent his coats of arms, when prepared, to Mr. Kipling, who determined to have them done in *appliqué* work on satin—that is to say, on having the differently coloured bits of satin forming the coat-of-arms first done by various hands and then sewed together in relief on the broad field of satin. It was objected that there was no time to get satin in sufficient quantity from England, but Mr. Kipling, knowing from his Bombay experience what a large trade is done in China satin for the sarees of Parsee women and the trouserings of Mahommedan women, telegraphed to Bombay and got all he wanted. Each flag is heart shaped and is five feet six inches across at the top. On one side it is emblazoned with the coat-of-arms in variously coloured satin; on the other, the name of the Chief, to whom the standard belongs is written in letters of gold in the centre of a white field which is further ornamented with a border of roses and laurel leaves in embroidered needlework. The design for the standard poles, originally prepared by Mr. Kipling, was altered by Dr. Birdwood at the India Office, the description having been imperfectly transmitted by telegraph. The general arrangement may now be stated in this way. Each pole is sixteen feet high, the Viceroy's alone being eighteen. The pole is surmounted by a gilt Imperial crown and the upper part of it for several feet is covered with open gilt metal work. Below the crown is the Star of India, and below that again a gilt rectangular plate like that with which one is familiar in the prints representing the standards of the legionaries in Roman triumphs. Corresponding with the S. P. Q. R. and the number of the legion on the Roman eagles, we have on the new standards the inscription on one side in black letters on the gold ground, "from Victoria Empress of India, January the 1st, 1877," and, on the other, the name of the fortunate Chief or official to whom the standard is given. Below this plate hangs the flag on a cross gilt pole six feet five inches in length. The Viceroy's flag only differs from the others in having tassels of thick gold cord hanging from the pole on the obverse side, while on the reverse, on which Lord Lytton's name appears, the Imperial Crown is worked in gold, and there is no border, the whole white field of satin being shot with gold. The Viceroy's arms are a magnificent piece of needlework. The angels, which are the supporters of his Lordship's coat-of-arms are the work of Mr. Kipling, who has given Mr. Kipling invaluable assistance in getting the flags ready. Mr. Griffiths, of the Bombay School of Art, has been latterly employed with Mr. Kipling in carrying out all the decorative work of the Assemblage.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, 29TH DEC.

THE Viceroy's Levee took place last night about 11 o'clock P. M. The presentations continued until long after midnight. About 3,000 persons, chiefly military officers and members of the Civil Service, were presented.

The Levee was announced for 10 o'clock P. M., but for some reason or other it was delayed until 11 P. M. The tents were too small for such a large assemblage of persons, and the crush was in consequence overwhelming and the impatience of the assemblage gradually assumed the character of a rowdy mob, surging and crushing in the most disorderly manner until at length it broke through the barriers and a stream of persons were carried bodily into the reception room unable to control the pressure from behind. The Aides-de-Camp and Body Guard did all in their power to stem the crush but to no purpose. Officers had their dress torn, others their helmets crushed, and others lost their caps; altogether the affair reflects very small credit on the persons who aided in crushing and squeezing those who had assembled to do homage to the Viceroy. One unfortunate Parsee gentleman was heard shouting out frantically "master! oh master!! I die, I die here! oh master." Another fat person took refuge; on a sofa and broke it to pieces.

The Viceroy is indefatigable in his duties to his guests; he commences receiving about 10-30 and ends about 5-30. The gunners and escorts have a hard time of it.

Sickness among the native troops is very severe, and no end of troops are *hors de combat* from the extreme cold. There are rumours—but without very good foundation—that a large force of troops are to be sent towards Swat and the north.

We believe that the grief of Lord W. Beresford, who accidentally caused the death of Lieut. Clayton at Polo, is excessive, and he is quite an altered man, the shock has been to him so very severe.

LLANDUDNO NEW PIER.—We see by the *Architect* of last Saturday, that the eminent Engineers, Messrs. Brunlees and M'Kerrow, of London, have specified for the use of Paints of the LIVERPOOL SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, for the preservation of this structure, now in course of erection.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS
HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £2,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,
AND
MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.
Terms for Deposits at 7 and 14 days' notice and at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

A. RENAUD, Manager.
14, Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 200,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and INTEREST allowed. FIXED DEPOSITS received on the following terms, viz.:—
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. at 4 do.
For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application. All letters to be addressed and Remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

G. E. NOBLE, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

AUSTRALIAN WINE, new shipment from
ST. HUBERT'S VINEYARD—

CHASSELAS	(White)	Rs12 per doz. qts.
HERMITAGE	(Red)	
TOKAY VINTAGE 1865, very Superior	(White)	
CHASSELAS " "	(White)	17 " "
HERMITAGE " "	(Red)	

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
Bombay, November 1876.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS.
FROM H. AND C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX—

Chateau de Franda	Rs. 14 per doz. Qts.
Les Canons	" 18 "
Chateau Leoville	" 24 "
Chateau Lafitte	" 28 "

HOCKS.
FROM G. M. PABSTMANN SON, MAYENCE,
Purveyor to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Deidesheimer	Rs. 17 per doz. Qts.
Geisenheimer	" 18 "
Liebfraumilch	" 22 "
Rudesheimer	" 26 "
Queen Victoria Berg	" 36 "

CHAMPAGNE.

Carte Blanche	Rs. 25 per doz. Qts.

BEER.

FLOWER & SON'S BEER	Rs. 5 per doz.	Qts.
Do. do.	" 3 "	Pts.
NORWEGIAN BEER, received per ship Guinevere	" 6 "	Qts.
TIVOLI BEER, from the celebrated Berlin Brewery, in cases of 4 dozens at	" 7½ "	"
BEST GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by Ed. Richardson & Co., London	" 6 "	"

Outstation Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

VOLKART BROTHERS.
Bombay, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTICES.

TUTICORIN.

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF ALEXANDER CROWE, DECEASED.

THE following properties belonging to the above Estate are FOR SALE, and offers will be received for them or each or either of them up to the 12th day of January next by the Undersigned who will furnish all particulars:—
I.—THE COTTON PREMISES containing substantial Godowns capable of stowing 15,000 Bales Cotton, two Steam Presses, Hodgart's Patent, Engine 8 nom., Rollers, &c. The Machinery is nearly new and available for immediate use.
II.—THE COFFEE PREMISES containing spacious Stores, Barbecues, Licking Verandahs, and Hand-pecling and Sizing Machinery.
A GOOD BUNGALOW is attached to each of the above premises.
The properties form a square of 8 acres, fronting the Sea and Beach Road on the East and adjoining the South India Railway Terminus on the North and the Main Road to the Cotton Districts on the South.

E. H. SKRINE
Attorney for Trustee Estate A. R. CROWE & Co.
Tuticorin, 13th December 1876.

GRIMAULT & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8,
PARIS.

MESSRS. GRIMAULT & Co. beg to inform the public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their CELEBRATED REMEDIES, all prepared according to the formulas of the Official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.
Messrs. GRIMAULT & Co. call particular attention to the fact that their preparations do not rank with the ENGLISH and AMERICAN QUACK MEDICINES, as they all bear their pharmaceutical denominations; so that physicians know the exact nature and property of the prescribed remedy.
The following list contains some of these renowned preparations, which, as well as all the others, are constantly kept by the GRIMAULT'S AGENTS, who receive them direct from Paris.

DR. LEARS' PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

This preparation, which contains the two chief elements of the bones and blood, is a rapid cure for ANÆMIA, CHLOROSIS, and IMPOVERISHED BLOOD. It has NO COSTIVE PROPERTIES and exerts NO ACTION UPON THE TEETH.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

The DISEASES OF CHEST, reputed incurable to this day, will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT & Co.'s SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME. ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, the different types of COUGH, never resist to its salutary influence.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE and CHRONIC DISEASES. It has not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

TONIC, RECONSTITUENT and DIGESTIVE of prime order particularly suitable to FEEBLE SUBJECTS, CONVALESCENTS, OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in them the CALCAREOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION of the BONES. Well adapted to LADIES in the FAMILY WAY, and WET NURSES (whose Milk it enriches).

JULIEN'S FRUIT, A VEGETABLE PURGATIVE.

Under the form of a "Bonbon," of the MOST AGREEABLE TASTE, the JULIEN'S FRUIT is a most active purgative. It is used with great success against CONSTIPATION, DYSENTERY, DYSPEPSIA, GASTRALGIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, SKIN DISEASES.

ASTHMA CURED
BY
GRIMAULT & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS, HOARSENESS, LOSS of VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA and INSOMNIA are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

AGENTS:—
BATHGATE and Co., Calcutta.
DORTEIL and Co. do.
BARRIE and Co., Madras.
TREACHER and Co. Bombay.

SARSAPARILLA,
Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of
REDJAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take it daily (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommended your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir B. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I have never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.
Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond).

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.
STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.
Agents.—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co. Rogers & Co.; Bolton & Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
OF
LONDON, BORDEAUX,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA,
PATRONS.
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
THE ADMIRALTY,
OWNERS OF INDIA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN S.S. LINES,
THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY, AND THE B. I. S. N. COMPANY FOR SOME OF THEIR SHIPS.
Fifty Regimental Messes, and the undermentioned Club Houses, &c. &c.
THE BOMBAY. | THE ATHENÆUM. | THE GAWNPORE.
THE REFORM. | THE HIMALAYA. | THE SIRHIND.
THE WINDHAM. | THE NYNEE TAL. | THE TUTICORIN.
THE TIRHOOT PLANTERS. | THE WESTERN INDIA.

BOMBAY PRICE LIST.
(Including Duty and Town Dues.)

The amount of Duty and Dues on Wines, Spirits, Cordials, &c., at per case of one doz. qts. or two doz. pints is as follows:—
On Clarets and Burgundies, Rs 2; German Still Wines, Sherries, and Ports, Rs. 3; Sparkling Wines, Rs. 5; Spirits and Cordials, Rs. 8. Town Dues, As 8 per case.
These Cash charges we cover in our Prices by general request, but include no Profit on the advance, nor can we take discount off duty and dues.

ESTABLISHED IN BORDEAUX AND LONDON IN 1815, AND IN INDIA IN 1842.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR
Messrs. Biequit, Dubouche & Co. of Cognac. | Messrs. Leal Bros. and Co. of Madeira.
Messrs. Wachter & Co. of Epernay. | The Apollinaris Water Company.

BOMBAY HOUSE:—DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.
LONDON OFFICES:—5, ADELPHI TERRACE, W.C., AND 44, MARK LANE, CITY, E.C.
CALCUTTA HOUSE:—10, HARE STREET, CALCUTTA.
BORDEAUX HOUSE:—PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS.

MEMO OF TERMS.
An Order for Three Cases, accompanied by Cash, carries 10 per Cent. Discount off BOND VALUE.
Three months' Credit, without Discount to approved Buyers.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.
Single dozen Orders subject to 5 per Cent. for Cash off Bond Value
Three months' Credit, without Discount to approved Buyers.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.
Single dozen Orders subject to 5 per Cent. for Cash off Bond Value
Charges we add to our rates. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival but not afterwards.
N. B.—Forwarding Charges we add to our rates. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival but not afterwards.
☞ N. B.—Mofussil Constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their goods, to see that the weight agrees with the Railway receipt.

LOCAL AGENTS.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, and Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
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BORDEAUX—Red.

CASH. Per 1 dozen Quarts and 2 dozen Pints. Duties Paid Rupees. Qts. R. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		CREDIT. Per 1 dozen Quarts and 2 dozen Pints. Duties Paid Rupees. Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
54 12	...	PIGEON LONGUEVILLE, 1868 Vintage, a very rare Wine	57 8	...
31 0	33 0	CHATEAU LAFITE or MOUTON	32 8	34 8
26 4	28 4	" RAUZAN	27 8	29 8
23 8	25 8	" PALMER	24 8	26 8
20 8	22 8	" LAROSE	21 8	23 8
17 12	19 12	" ST. JULIET	18 8	20 8
15 12	17 12	" CANTENAC	16 8	18 8
14 0	15 12	ST. ESTEPHE, a favourite	14 8	16 8
11 8	13 8	PETIT MEDOC, excellent for Cup	12 0	14 0
11 0	12 8	PAUILLAC	11 8	13 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

Of about 23 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. A.	46 Gals. Hdhs. Rs. A.		Of about 23 Gals. Quarter Cask Rs. A.	46 Gals. Hdhs. Rs. A.
268 4	534 8	CHATEAU MOUTON	294 12	587 0
213 4	426 8	" RAUZAN	233 12	467 8
189 0	375 4	" PALMER	206 12	410 8
156 8	309 8	" LAROSE	170 12	337 8
127 12	253 0	St. JULIEN	138 12	273 8
109 12	216 0	CANTENAC	118 12	233 8
91 12	181 0	St. ESTEPHE	98 12	193 8
78 4	147 8	MEDOC	83 12	157 8

Of these we keep no stock, but can import for special orders.

WHITE.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
22 8	24 8	HAUT SAUTERNES, delicate flavour, Red	23 8	25 8
17 12	19 12	SAUTERNE (Barsac) light, white cap	18 8	20 8

BURGUNDY—Red.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
31 0	33 0	CHAMBERTIN, the elite of Burgundies	32 8	34 8
25 8	27 4	NUITS or CORTON, high class Wine	26 8	28 8
21 8	23 8	VOLNAY, strongly recommended	22 8	24 0
17 12	19 12	BEAUNE, soft delicate flavor	18 8	20 8
37 12	39 12	SPARKLING Red Burgundy	39 8	41 8

WHITE.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
25 8	27 4	CHABLIS, La Montonne, fine White	26 8	28 8
16 12	18 12	CHABLIS, light, pleasant Wine	17 8	19 8

CHAMPAGNES.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
47 8	51 4	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	49 8	53 8
47 8	51 4	WACHTER'S PRINCE OF WALES' BRAND	49 8	53 8
30 4	...	Ditto ditto per hamper of 24 half-pints	31 12	...
41 12	43 8	FINE DRY SPARKLING	43 8	45
37 12	41 12	GOOD SPARKLING (Star)	39 8	43
31 4	34 0	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's) high particularly dry	32 8	35 8
22 12	24 8	CARTE ROUGE	23 8	25 8

CASH. Per 1 dozen Quarts and 2 dozen Pints. Duties Paid. Rupees. Qts. R. A.	Pts. Rs. A.	SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.	CREDIT. Per 1 doz. Quarts and 2 doz. Pints. Duties Paid. Rupees. Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
42 8	44 8	HOCK, NONPAREIL, extra quality, medium dry	44 8	46 8
33 0	35 0	HOCK, MUSCATEL, very choice	34 8	36 8
28 4	30 4	EXCELLENT WINE	29 8	31 8
42 8	44 8	MOSELLE NONPAREIL (extra quality)	44 8	46 8
33 0	35 0	MOSELLE MUSCATEL (very choice)	34 8	36 8
28 4	30 4	MOSELLE, excellent Wine	29 8	31 8

STILL GERMAN WINES.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
46 4	48 4	HOCK JOHANNISBERGER, superi r	48 8	50 8
38 12	...	" MARCOBRUNNER	40 8	...
34 0	...	LIEBFRAUMILCH	35 8	...
29 4	31 0	HOCK RUDESHEIMER, MELLOW	30 8	32 8
24 8	26 4	" HOCHHEIMER, fine flavored	25 8	27 8
18 12	21 8	" LAUBENHEIMER, light refreshing	19 8	22 8
25 8	27 4	RED HOCK ASSMANHAUSER	26 8	28 8
29 4	...	STEIN-WEIN (a HOCKSBEUTEL)	30 8	...
29 4	31 0	MOSELLE, BRAUNBERGER, delicate	30 8	32 8

SHERRIES IN WOOD AND JARS.

CASH. 4 Gals. per Jar.	13½ Gals. 27 Gals. Octaves. Quarter Cask.	54 Gals. Hhds.		CREDIT. 4 Gals. per Jar.	13½ Gals. 27 Gals. Octaves. Quarter Cask.	54 Gals. Hhds.
Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
68 12	212 12	416 4	823 8	Amontillado, A1	72 0	233 12	457 4	904 8
66 0	193 4	387 8	766 0	Amontillado, Black seal quality	69 0	217 12	425 4	840 8
54 12	152 8	295 12	584 4	Amoroso	54 0	166 12	323 4	638 8
42 4	124 8	245 4	472 8	Oloroso	44 0	135 12	262 4	514 8
43 4	126 4	240 12	481 8	Vino Puro	45 0	137 12	267 4	524 8
39 4	115 8	222 0	436 8	Manzanilla W	41 0	125 12	241 4	474 8
36 8	106 8	206 8	400 8	Yellow Seal W	38 0	116 12	224 4	434 8
34 8	97 8	188 4	361 0	Vino de Pasto W	36 0	105 12	202 4	394 8
32 12	83 0	158 0	308 12	White Seal	34 0	89 12	170 4	332 8

The Quarter-Casks, Octaves and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Jars with Wood Taps Rs. 1½, or with Plated Taps Rs. 4 ex rs.
Of the 3 qualities marked W we keep stocks. But the others we only import for special orders.

CASH. Per Octave.	Per Quarter Cask	Per Hhd.	PORTS IN WOOD.	CREDIT. Per Octave.	Per Quarter Cask	Per Hhd.
Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
99 4	186 0	353 0	Port, red seal	107 12	201 4	388 8
109 4	207 8	404 4	" black seal	118 12	225 4	438 8
131 12	254 4	497 12	Invalid's quality	143 12	277 4	543 8

These we import for special orders only.

SPIRITS.
(OUR OWN).

"Stars" now distinguish our various qualities of Cognac. Our duty-paid Prices are:—

CASH. Per dozen. Rs. A.			CREDIT. Per Doz. Rs. A.
24 12	P.C. *	Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy	25 8
13 4	Do. **	In Flasks	13 12
8 0	Do. ***	Half flasks	8 4
26 8	P.C. *	White Capsule, delicate flavor	27 8
14 4	Do. **	do. In Flasks " "	14 12
30 8	S.O.P. ***	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale	31 8
16 4	Do. ***	do. In Flasks	16 12
34 4	V.S.O.P. ****	Black Capsule, old pale, the finest imported	35 8
18 0	Do.	do. In Flasks	18 12
21 12		RUM, the finest old Jamaica	22 0
19 1		Do. fine "Pineapple"	20 0
21 12		GIN, London Old Tom, first quality	22 8
21 12		FIELD'S GIN	22 8
22 12		WHISKY, Irish and Scotch, fine, old pure	23 8
17 8		GENEVA, in flasks, the best	18 0

SPIRITS IN WOOD.
(OUR OWN).

CASH. Per Gal without Jar. Rs. A.	20 Gals. Cask Rs. A.		CREDIT. Per Gal without Jar. Rs. A.	20 Gals. Cask Rs. A.
13 12	261 12	COGNAC, No. ****	14 4	281 0
12 0	227 4	" " ***	12 4	243 3
10 8	196 12	" " **	10 12	209 0
10 0	185 12	" " *	10 4	197 0

The Jars can be returned for refilling. We keep stocks of bright Sherries and Cognacs in wood. An allowance of price for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriage to godown.

Empty Jar for	1 Gal.	Rs. 2	0	Each.
Do. do.	2 "	" 3	0	"
Do. do.	5 "	" 4	0	"

Wood Taps Rs. 1-8 each. Plated Taps Rs. 4 each.

CASH. Per dozen Qts. Rs. A.		SHERRIES. We call especial attention to these—	CREDIT. Per dozen Qts. Rs. A.	
36 12		AMONTILLADO A 1. rare old	gold seal	38 8
36 12		AMONTILLADO, choice and superior	black seal	38 8
32 0		CHOICE PALE SHERRY, "Reynall"	gold seal	33 8
26 4		MONTILLA, extra pale and very dry	black seal	28 8
27 4		AMOROSO, full flavoured soft pale	blue seal	25 8
24 8		VINO PURO, very pale, dry	green seal	24 8
24 8		OLOROSO, nutty and dry	red seal	22 8
21 8		MANZANILLA	yellow seal	21 8
20 12		PALE, dry medium	pink seal	20 8
19 12		VI-O-DE PASTE, remarkably pale and very dry	white seal	17 8
16 12		A GOOD DINNER WINE	yellow seal	17 8
16 12		MASSALA VIRGIN, pale, fine flavour	black seal	17 8
35 12		MADEIRA, E. I., very superior		37 8
33 0		MADEIRA, Excellent Wine		34 8

CASH. Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.	LIQUEURE.	CREDIT. Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
46 8	48 8	CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange and White	48 8	50 8
7 12	...	CHARTREUSE GREEN per Bottle	8 0	...
6 8	...	Do. YELLOW "	6 12	...
50 4	54 4	MARASCHINO DE ZARA best	52 8	56 8
46 8	...	NOYEAU best	48 0	...
37 0	39 0	CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	38 8	40 8
19 12	...	ORANGE BITTERS,	20 8	...
29 4	...	KILL THE CROW BITTERS	30 8	...
...	27 0	ASSORTED LIQUEURES, CHOICE	...	28 4

January 1st, 1877.

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